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REAGAN MEETS U.S. ARMS TALKS DELEGATION

LD232010 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 23 Jan 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by Vladimir Dunayev]

[Text] President Reagan held a meeting in the White House with the members of the U.S. delegation to the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. talks. THE NEW YORK TIMES reports that after the meeting the President said that, allegedly, the White House has a very serious attitude toward these talks. The newspaper notes, however, the frequent statements about the striving to implement the plans in the sphere of so-called antimissile defense arouse doubts about whether Washington intends to adhere to the obligations undertaken in Geneva.

MOSCOW TV COMMENTS ON KAMPELMAN ARTICLE

LD241038 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1945 GMT 23 Jan 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by Vladimir Dunayev]

[Text] Serious American and West European observers believe that Washington has an excellent opportunity to get rid of the budget deficit by displaying an honest and responsible approach to the urgent problem of disarmament and to the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. talks.

The fact that the painful deficit problem which is fraught with economic crisis, and which is objectively pushing U.S. business circles toward a more balanced and less bellicose position, is now being discussed both in private conversations and at international symposiums.

But, evidently, in regard to detente not only centripetal but also no less powerful centrifugal forces operate in America. Here is one of the most recent examples of this:

As is known, the President has appointed the head of the American delegation at the future Soviet-U.S. talks. His name is Max Kampelman. I don't intend to go into the details of this biography or into his political views, but one fact that has just been reported by THE NEW YORK TIMES, needs to be cited: Max Kampelman wrote an article for the Sunday supplement of this paper, THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE. In it, he claims that an agreement with the Soviet Union in the near future is improbable -- virtually unattainable. Well, does that not seem a curious statement for the leader of the American delegation, and not very understandable? This Sunday supplement with Kampelman's article -- he coauthored it with -- will be published only next Sunday. As yet it has not been published, but a summary has already been carried in THE NEW YORK TIMES. Kampelman said in this article that at the time of its writing, he did not believe, so to speak, in the practical possibility of an agreement. He also stated, already in an interview, that when he wrote this article he did not know that he would be appointed leader of the delegation for the talks. He did not know this.

Then he was asked: What if he had known? Had his views regarding the possibility of an agreement with the USSR not changed now, if only in connection with the delicacy of of his position and post?

No, Kampelman answered. As before, he does not believe in an agreement with the Russians in the near future.

So this is the position. We will not draw far-reaching conclusions now. Perhaps at the talks Kampelman will appear as a different politician than in his articles today. After all, he will have instructions. He is not a deciding authority. But all the time, one does not need to be superstitious in order to accept the article by Kampelman, who does not believe in an agreement, as a bad omen.

NATO ATTITUDE TO 'STAR WARS' PROGRAM NOTED

LD231516 Moscow TASS in English 1441 GMT 23 Jan 85

["What Does Lord Carrington Call For?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow January 23 TASS -- TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov writes: NATO Secretary-General Lord Carrington acted as a zealous advocate of Washington's "star wars" program as he claimed at a press conference in Ottawa on Tuesday [22 January] that it would be the ultimate in imprudence for the United States to forgo "research" into the development of a missile defense with space-based elements.

Lord Carrington's apology for that system there can be summed up as directly reflecting Washington's hardening pressure on its allies to support the "strategic defense initiative", as in the White House they now prefer to call the program for militarizing outer space. It is to this pressure, it appears, that the NATO mechanism has now been committed.

The matter is that Washington's plans to extend the arms race into outer space have been met with deep concern and one can even say serious alarm by many of the U.S. partners in NATO.

It is not accidental that Lord Carrington showed so much zeal in urging greater unity in the Atlantic alliance, meaning, first of all, support for the U.S. position on space weapons.

In the meantime, the vast majority of the public in Western Europe and Canada is sharply critical of the American "star wars" plans. And although some of the official representatives in those countries have declared, as a matter of displaying "Atlantic solidarity", their "understanding" of Washington's new strategic concept, those statements, far from allaying the public concern, have aggravated the problem perhaps even further.

In Western Europe and Canada Washington's claim that the new space strategy can improve prospects for agreement on arms reductions is dismissed as untenable. The British FINANCIAL TIMES said, for instance, that many believed that the strategy would only give another impetus to the nuclear arms race.

In Washington they contend, and Lord Carrington readily repeats those contentions, that the program concerning the United States' comprehensive missile defense provides only for "research". But, as the West German newspaper UNSERE ZEIT noted, it is not in order to later renounce newly-developed weapons that the United States is going to spend huge funds on research in the field. In Western Europe they take account of the fact that the missile defense with space-based elements, which is being developed in Washington, has an offensive, aggressive nature rather than represents a "defensive shield". Exposing claims about such a "shield", American Senator Hart stressed in Geneva on Monday [21 January] that it was rather a new arena for a nuclear war.

Western Europe, which has already become a staging area for American Pershing and cruise missiles, rejects the prospect of becoming an American nuclear hostage in an even greater measure.

WEST EUROPEAN VIEW OF GENEVA MEETING DISCUSSED

PM231231 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[Article by V. Nekrasov: "New Hopes, Old Concepts. The Geneva Meeting and West Europe"]

[Text] The accord reached at the January meeting in Geneva regarding new Soviet-U.S. talks on questions of space and nuclear armaments has been welcomed with approval and a tangible sense of relief in the West European countries linked to Washington by the North Atlantic Treaty. On the eve of the meeting many representatives of these countries displayed great unanimity in urging the U.S. Government to display "the maximum flexibility" during the meeting. Now the results of the USSR-United States contacts are being assessed, the Western press reports, with great satisfaction and guarded optimism. Evidence of this can be found in the speeches by leading politicians and in numerous newspaper and journal publications. "Everything that can help ease tension in relations between East and West and help progress on the path of controlled arms reduction enjoys France's support" -- this sentence from the official statement issued in Paris expresses the thrust of the majority of commentaries on the results of the most important international event of the first days of the new year.

The reasons for this reaction are no secret. They lie in the recognition by broad public circles and many politicians of the irrefutable fact that the NATO course of recent years and above all the appearance of new U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons on European soil has produced only one result -- it has promoted a sharp and graphic intensification of military confrontation on the continent. The governments that have made their countries' territories available to missiles have been looking increasingly, in the eyes of the European peoples, as the main accomplices in implementing U.S. global hegemonistic claims.

In actual fact, the U.S. military's calculations aimed at achieving military superiority over the world of socialism -- calculations which initially may be said to have had an intoxicating effect on some right-wing, but not only right-wing, West Europeans -- have failed to materialize. As U.S. Senator E. Kennedy notes sarcastically, "you don't need to be Newton to understand the first law of the nuclear arms race, which is that any action by one side entails a counteraction from the other side." Last December THE WASHINGTON POST, followed by other newspapers in NATO countries, noted: "The most reliable indicators possible attest that in the past 4 years the correlation of forces between the United States and the Soviet Union in the nuclear arms sphere has remained virtually unchanged." The experience of these years has also shown convincingly that the USSR and its allies will not allow the military-strategic equilibrium to be disrupted in the future either.

The destabilizing element that has been introduced to the European situation by the initiation of Pershing and cruise missle deployment is appearing increasingly clearly. A correspondingly constantly descreasing measure of trust is being enjoyed by the actions of the leaders of the West European NATO countries who have followed the lead of the transatlantic strategists. "It has become horrifyingly clear," the London magazine THE NEW STATESMAN notes is this connection, "that their efforts in arms control are a means of influencing public opinion rather than any serious attempt to limit the proliferation of nuclear armaents, never mind getting rid of them completely."

Of course, it cannot be asserted that nothing but political maneuvering was behind the calls for Soviet-U.S. talks which have been heard recently, especially last year, increasingly loudly in the leading spheres of U.S. NATO allies.

For all their deferential attitude toward Washington and its actions, these circles have undoubtedly undertood what mounting perils Washington's precious doctrines of a "limited" and "protracted" nuclear war entail for Europe. And this could not fail to affect relations between the partners on both sides of the Atlantic. At the same time it has become increasingly obvious that the U.S. nuclear potential is also an instrument for bringing pressure to bear on the West European allies with a view to keeping them under control and extorting from them further concessions in not only the strategic but also the economic field.

The Geneva accord on the discussion of space and nuclear missile armament problems in an interconnected fashion thus could not fail to be welcomed in the West European countries as a step in the right direction, as a decision which could promote a substantial normalization of the situation on the continent and throughout the world.

The attitude in the West European states toward Washington's plans to unleash a space-based arms race also became painfully acute as these plans acquired increasingly specific contours. Their extreme unpopularity among the West Europeans was frequently reported by the mass media in Europe and America. What have become widespread views were expressed by the U.S. newspaper THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. "Europe has long had misgivings with regard to the impact of the Reagan administration's initiative in the field of strategic defense or "star wars" on defense and strategy in Europe. For several weeks leaders like British Prime Minister Thatcher, West German Chancellor Kohl, and French President Mitterrend did virtually nothing to hide their displeasure over the U.S. plans. "Many officials and other observers," the newspaper continues, "have recently made it dear that an approach to the solution of this problem could lead to the reemergence of the agonizing differences within the NATO alliance which existed at the first stages of the dispute over the deployment of Euromissiles."

The peace-loving public can see Washington's designs for what they really are. That is, plans to create some kind of "space shield" whose existence, in the Pentagon's opinion, would give it a free hand for acts of aggression on any scale against the socialist countries. People in West Europe, CBS Television's London correspondent Fenton says, believe that "the 'star wars' program...will increase the likelihood of a war being waged on the continent's territory." Hence the antiwar forces' growing demands for decisive pressure to be brought to bear on Washington with a view to impeding the implementation of its latest bellicose designs. The governments of the NATO countries in West Europe, NEWSWEEK reported, "fear new mass demonstrations" which, merging with the constant demonstrations against first-strike nuclear missiles, will impart new scope to the antiwar movement. At the same time these governments, as the press notes, are obsessed by a concern of their own: How to prevent the United States' "excessive emphasis" on the space arms race leading to a political "decoupling" in the NATO camp, that is, to a further decline in Washington's interest in the fate of its West European allies, on the one hand, and to the enforced need for the latter to adopt an increasingly independent stance on the other, thereby undermining the foundations of the notorious "Atlantic solidarity."

The entire logic of the nuclear blackmail policy and, subsequently, space blackmail with regard to the Soviet Union and the other socialist community states, inevitably leads to the exacerbation of the discords and contradictions within the Western camp, primarily because it does not accord with the realities of the nuclear age.

This lack of accord cannot be overcome purely by verbal declarations concerning the "vital importance" of equitable partnership among the NATO partners regardless of the military might of a given state. FRG Chancellor H. Kohl resorts in vain to the magical incantation: "We need each other. We Europeans need the United States and, of course, the United States needs us Europeans." And in vain do people in Bonn try to explain the meaning of these incantations in political language by saying that the U.S. position in Europe "are of extreme importance of our security and for U.S. security as well as for America's role as a great power."

In the world of private ownership there is not and cannot be any allocation of roles other than that which is based on strength and, above all, military strength. Official Bonn assures its country's citizens that "the Europeans' position plays a decisive (?) role in shaping the U.S. position." Across the Atlantic they think differently, however.

The peoples of the West European countries have seen many examples of transatlantic relations in the past which have repeatedly convinced them that the demands of class solidarity in the camp of monopoly capital have ultimately subordinated America's European partners to decisions made across the ocean. And certain NATO capitals are already looking for arguments that are designed to reassure the public and which, at the present stage, are supposed to conceal the fact that they are backing down in the face of transatlantic pressure. For example, intensive use is being made of the thesis that support by the other NATO countries for scientific research into space weapons does not necessarily mean agreement to produce them and that in any case the corresponding talks are to be held with the Soviet Union before these weapons are deployed. Meanwhile, according to press reports, U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger demanded at the NATO conference last October that the allies agree to prepare for the siting of certain components of the U.S. "space shield" on their territory. Thus what is happening is, in essence if not in detail, strikingly reminiscent of the events that preceded the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

The present attempt by the NATO camp to demonstrate the lack of any serious discord between Washington and its West European allies is indicative in itself. It suggests that new acute military and political contradictions are imminent in this alliance. Also indicative are the warnings being heard, particularly among the ruling political elites of the European NATO members, against ending up as passive observers of the approaching Soviet-U.S. talks and against being reduced to mere spectators, so to speak.

It is understandable in this context that many opinions are being expressed on whether or not the hopes of broad public circles for a strengthening of detente and the achievement of accords on the nonmilitarization of space and on nuclear arms reduction will be realized. Arguments are in progress about the possibility of the West European states' contributing to the realization of these opportunities by their own vigorous actions. In these arguments and discussions you cannot fail to notice the increasing demands on the Western countries' leaders to proceed their policy primarily from the concept of general security, which would be based on the resolution of problems by means of talks and by considering mutual interests. As H. Grunwald, editor in chief of TIME magazine, rightly states, "the prospect of a situation emerging in which one side would be more or less secure and the other would be vulnerable to attack is unrealistic in the nuclear age."

This is why Western Europe is demanding increasingly loudly that the situation be considered soberly and that a real rather than purely verbal search be conducted for agreements and accords with the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries on the whole range of problems of space and nuclear arms with the aim of strengthening world peace and international security.

MARCHUK VIEWS TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION IN CEMA

AU220938 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Jan 85 pp 1, 4

[Statement by Academician Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, to Yuriy Sinyakov from NOVOSTI, specially dispatched for the daily RABOTNICHESKO DELO -- passages in uppercase are printed in boldface in original]

[Text] Academician Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, shared his views on topical problems of socialist integration in science and technology with a NOVOSTI correspondent especially for our daily RABOTNICHESKO DELO. He stated as follows:

Despite the fact that the world of real socialism has on several occasions confirmed its ability to solve its most complicated scientific-technical problems independently from the West, the United States and its NATO allies continue to expand the technological blockade of the countries of the socialist community. There have been innumerable "restrictions," "sanctions," "bans," and "embargoes" of all kinds, (especially in recent times) for the sole purpose of obstructing the progress of real socialism in these sectors.

We can say only one thing: These efforts are in vain. THE SOVIET UNION AND ITS CEMA PARTNERS HAVE TREMENDOUS OPPORTUNITIES OF MASTERING THE MOST RECENT SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENTS. It is sufficient to recall the tremendous scientific-technical potential that has been accumulated in the USSR and the powerful, multibranch system of scientific institutions in the USSR, where scientific-research work is accomplished in all fundamental sectors of science and technology. This research, precisely, inspires the practical scientific-technical developments and elaborations and is later on being implemented in the process of designing and engineering experiments, which in the final stage are applied and widely propagated in the national economy.

The vital strength of this system has been tested on many occasions. On this basis the Soviet Union is capable of resolving any problem emerging in the world of science and technology. The efficiency of this system, however, can be consolidated with the help of mutually advantageous cooperation with our CEMA partners.

IN THE INTERNATIONAL, SOCIALIST DIVISION OF LABOR OUR COUNTRIES ARE SUCCESSFULLY WORKING OUT COMPREHENSIVE TRENDS IN THE FIELD OF FUNDAMENTAL SCIENCES, AS WELL AS IN THE SECTOR OF APPLIED SCIENCES.

In this way, each of our partner countries is making an essential contribution to the progress of the common cause.

In this respect, the CEMA Committee of Scientific-Technical Cooperation which, as is known, was established at the level of leaders of respective departments, played a very important role. In settling production-sharing in the advanced scientific-technical branches, this committee is preparing the basis for economic integration and for the expansion of serial production of new generations of machines, instruments, and equipment.

There is no doubt that there are still unutilized resources in this respect. They were pointed out openly and accurately in the course of the CEMA members' economic summit conference.

Scientific-technical progress is defined as a main link in the joint economic strategy of CEMA member-countries in the documents of the conference. This is by no means accidental. The role of science has been greatly enhanced today.

IT IS NECESSARY TO APPLY TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL ACHIEVEMENTS MORE RAPIDLY SO THAT OUR NATIONAL ECONOMIES MAY BE TRANSFERRED MORE QUICKLY TO INTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT. On this basis, precisely, the Soviet Union hopes to ensure the stable growth of its national income in the next 20 years. This national income will increase by no less than 3.5-4 percent every year. An essential increase of labor productivity is expected. Our CEMA partners intend to progress just as rapidly by introducing intensive factors of development connected with an acceleration of scientific-technical progress.

Our very cooperation, as such, represents an accelerating factor as well. For this purpose, it is necessary to drastically increase its effect and to concentrate our efforts, all our resources, and our experience on the chief trends of development. Five such trends have been selected, and they are as follows: ELECTRONICS, COMPLEX AUTOMATION, (INCLUDING FLEXIBLE AUTOMATED PRODUCTIONS), NUCLEAR ENERGY, THE CREATION OF NEW MATERIALS, AND BIOTECHNOLOGY.

Why have we selected these five trends? Precisely what is the reason for this selection? The fact is that these trends have become the main lever of development in the entire social production today. Only with their help will we be able to achieve the greatest results in all sectors of contemporary technical branches and technical equipment; only with their help will we be able to drastically transform the structure and methods of production. Let us take, for example, the ELECTRONICS sector: The general application of microcomputers will permit us to drastically increase the efficiency of any technical or technological system. The same applies to the other four trends. All this gives an impetus to advanced developments in all aspects of our life, including culture, medicine, and education, and not only in the sectors of science and production.

Let us mention last, but not least, the political aspect of this problem.

UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF CONFRONTATION BETWEEN THE TWO SOCIAL SYSTEMS, SUCCESS IN THESE AFOREMENTIONED BRANCHES WILL ENABLE US MORE FULLY TO REVEAL THE ADVANTAGES OF THE SOCIALIST SYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT BASED ON PLANNING AND WILL CONSOLIDATE THE TECHNICAL-ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE OF OUR COMMUNITY AS REGARDS THE CAPITALIST WORLD.

We intend to expand large-scale engineering and industrial production-sharing and cooperation aimed at achieving the highest levels of technical perfection and of technology in absolutely all sectors of production, including those branches where a certain backwardness still exists in our countries.

THIS IS WHY THE FIVE KEY TRENDS PLAY A PRIORITY ROLE IN OUR COOPERATION. ACCORDING TO A DECISION OF THE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, A COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM HAS BEEN MAPPED OUT IN CONNECTION WITH THEM AIMED AT SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS. EXPANDING OVER A PERIOD OF 15-20 YEARS, THIS PROGRAM WILL BECOME A BASIS OF COORDINATION, AND IN CERTAIN BRANCHES IT WILL BECOME A UNIFORM SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL POLICY.

As is known, production-sharing, specialization, and other forms of division of labor among CEMA member-countries include all links of contemporary production today, starting from the idea up to the machine, from technical conditions to mutual deliveries. It is obvious, in this respect, that it is quite impossible to implement such cooperation and coordinate it unless its participants share the same technical and technological views. Only a well coordinated approach can ensure tremendous advantages in cooperation.

This is how NUCLEAR POWER in the CEMA member-countries is developing, for example. Its obvious successes, expressed in an increase in the power potential of community member-states, is directly linked to the uniform, technical policy of these countries. The nuclear power stations, built according to a uniform standard design, are working reliably and conform to the most highly developed world models.

On the basis of uniform technology, based on Soviet experience, the CEMA member-countries are today producing the most complicated types of equipment for nuclear power stations. This important sector of the socialist community's economy is fully equipped with technical tools of the highest standard, the greatest accuracy, and highest quality. The uniform scientific-technical policy is uniting us in such priority fields as COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY. Thanks to cooperation and to the close links between affiliated institutions and enterprises in this sector, the socialist community managed within a short period to attain the necessary level in the supply of this technical equipment.

The CEMA member-countries are organizing production-sharing today, which demands a large-scale introduction of microprocessing equipment. I emphasize the word "large-scale" because the wide application of this equipment will enable us to achieve a considerable economic effect.

ROBOT EQUIPMENT and the technology connected with it are now on the agenda. Taking into consideration the importance of mechanization in all spheres of life, the Soviet Union submitted a proposal to create an international scientific and research and training-methodological center for the development of robotics and flexible automated production systems. Just like the Dubna Joint Institute of Nuclear Research, this institution is likely to become a source of the most advanced ideas in its particular field.

In other words, all tested instruments of socialist integration which have been confirmed by experience must serve our common cause -- the acceleration of scientific-technical progress.

SYMPOSIUM ON PRODUCTION FORCES OPENS IN MOSCOW

PM231435 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 23 Jan 85 p 2

[Yu. Chaplygin report: "Economists' Symposium"]

[Text] A symposium on "The Production Forces of Socialism: Qualitative Transformations and Efficiency in the Conditions of the Scientific and Technical Revolution" has opened in Moscow at the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences. Scientists from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, and Czechoslovakia are taking part in the symposium.

The participants in the symposium will discuss a number of theoretical and practical problems. Their attention is focused on the main directions of qualitative improvements in the development of production forces and prospects for increasing the efficiency of social production. Questions of improving the socialist machinery for the intensification of the national economy will also be examined

GORSHKOV ATTENDS BLOC MEETING ON INDIAN OCEAN

LD231208 Moscow TASS in English 1152 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 23 TASS -- Representatives of socialist countries held multilateral consultations in Moscow on January 21-22 on the problem of transforming the Indian Ocean into a peace zone. Representatives of the Foreign Ministries of Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, Bulgaria, Poland, Vietnam, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia took part in the consultations. The participants in the consultations were received by First Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Viktor Maltsev and commander-in-chief of the USSR Navy Admiral of the Navy of the USSR Sergey Gorshkov.

DUNAYEV COMMENTS ON U.S. BOYCOTT OF WORLD COURT

LD232138 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 23 Jan 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by Vladimir Dunayev]

[Excerpt] Central America; on behalf of President Reagan, State Department representative Alan Romberg presented a statement saying that the United States will not participate in the UN International Court's review of Nicaragua's suit accusing the United States of waging an undeclared war against that country.

We have already presented reports from the Hague where the International Court is located, about the court itself, and about its attitude to Nicaragua's complaint. The judges have rejected Washington's pressure and demands and are discussing Nicaragua's case. The judges were similarly unaffected by the previously announced decision of the U.S. Administration not to recognize the court's decisions. Now Washington has announced a total boycott of the International Court. The United States may possibly leave the court altogether, just as it has left UNESCO. However, this is hardly likely to intimidate the experienced and prestigious judges in The Hague. The United States is simply placing itself outside the law, in the position of a pirate that does not recognize international law.

As far as I know, the UN International Court intends to hold detailed hearings this spring on the essence of Nicaragua's case against the United States. I would remind you that Nicaragua is asking the International Court to declare the United States an aggressor state that should pay over 1 billion dollars as compensation for the damage caused by its open support for counterrevolutionary gangs and for mining of Nicaragua ports.

Of course, no one would undertake to predict the decision of the International Court, but it seems that Washington, having already heard the areopagus of eminent international lawyers declaring it before the whole world to be an aggressor, has therefore set about in advance, boycotting and discrediting the UN's highest juridical organ.

The Reagan's administration's decision to boycott the International Court in The Hague is the most convincing admission of guilt you could imagine, stated well-known Washington lawyer (Paul Reichler).

COMMENTARY VIEWS U.S. LOSS OF PRESTIGE IN UN

LD240004 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 23 Jan 85

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vladimir Pasko, with Igor Charikov commentary]

[Text] A number of prominent American lawyers have sharply criticized the Reagan administration's decision to boycott the International Court of Justice in The Hague. The court is examining a lawsuit by the Government of Nicaragua which has accused the United States of criminal aggression against the Nicaraguan people. Over to commentator Igor Charikov.

[Charikov] The International Court of Justice in The Hague is the supreme judicial body of the United Nations, UN member-states go there for settlement of questions of principle relating to mutual relations between them. In this case, the Government of Nicaragua has called for a legal conviction of the U.S. Administration for hostile and aggressive acts in respect to the Nicaraguan people.

As we know, the International Court of Justice has justly taken the side of the victim of the aggression, which angered Washington considerably. Hence the unceremonious treatment of the International Court of Justice decision by the U.S. Administration and the unprecedented decision to boycott the supreme judicial body of the United Nations.

It should be said that over the last 15 to 20 years, the United States has gradually been losing its unqualified superiority within the walls of the United Nations and its specialized agencies. There were times when the organization, not having yet become universal in the full sense of the word -- that is not yet representing a significant part of the world population -- was under the strong influence of the United States and its allies. With time, a great number of young, independent states appeared on the map of the world -- in Africa, Asia, Latin America -- and they became full and equal members of the United Nations. These states have been conducting independent foreign policies in the interests of the people of their own countries and are directed toward eliminating remnants of colonialism. They struggle against manifestations of neo-colonialism. This explains the fact that more and more often the United States finds itself in the minority in resolving major problems within the UN framework, as its interests amount to maintaining the young states politically and economically dependent on Western monopolies, and extracting maximum profits from capital investment into the economies of developing states that have not yet become strong. One way or another, the United States does not have its previous position in the United Nations anymore.

Furthermore, a considerable number of resolutions recently adopted by the General Assembly run counter to the interests of the United States, which leads to irritation and indignation on its part. That is precisely what happened in respect to UNESCO. The U.S. Administration accused the organization of excessive politicization, anti-American trends, and other sins. It did not like the fact that the developing countries had decided to put an end to information imperialism; that is the absolute monopoly of American and other Western news agencies in the field of disseminating information, and that they had decided to establish a new international information order. The U.S. ruling clique was furious about the position that UNESCO adopted in respect to the aggressive policies of Israel. And so, the decision to punish UNESCO was taken, at first by withholding the budget contribution and then by leaving the organization itself.

The present administration has an analoguous plan in respect to another specialized UN agency -- FAO, the UN food organization. As we know, this organization deals with questions of providing food assistance to countries urgently requiring it for reasons of poor harvests, droughts, and other natural disasters. At present, FAO is providing significant assistance to the people of Ethiopia. It is known that the Reagan administration, allegedly for reasons of economy, is proposing to cease its membership in the organization. In essence, the cause of this maneuver is the U.S. dissatisfaction with FAO's activity as a whole. Accusations directed at FAO, that it allegedly is subject to ideological influence, that its activity is contrary to U.S. interests, that the FAO bureaucratic apparatus is allegedly too inflated -- in short, the standard selection of accusations already approved in the case with UNESCO -- can be heard from Washington. The United States deals equally unceremoniously with a number of other international organizations, such as UNCTAD, the UN Conference on Trade and Development, IAEA, the International Atomic Energy Agency, and others.

In the General Assembly itself, the United States has already put itself to a large extent in isolation. In 26 cases during the latest, 39th session of the General Assembly, the United States voted against resolutions directed toward curbing the arms race and strengthening peace and security.

And, what is most characteristic, in 10 instances the U.S. delegate's voice was the only one against such resolutions. Is this not evidence of a sharp decline in U.S. prestige and a failure of its imperialist policies within the UN framework? Is this not evidence of growth in political maturity of the young, developing countries constituting the majority of the world community?

U.S., USSR UN BODIES MEET, ADOPT STATEMENT

LD240001 Moscow TASS in English 2305 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] New York January 23 TASS -- A meeting of representatives of the Soviet and American U.N. Associations has closed here. It was devoted to topical issues of the present -- strengthening international peace and curbing the race of arms, especially of nuclear arms. The meeting has demonstrated the concurrence of the stands of the two delegations on a number of important issues, which are in the focus of attention of international public.

The Soviet and American U.N. Association have expressed growing concern over the threat of outbreak of nuclear war, the build-up of nuclear arsenals and the plans of the United States administration to spread the arms race to outer space. The most important task of the two countries is a cut in the nuclear weapons arsenals and prevention of militarisation of outer space, says the statement adopted by the participants in the meeting. Both associations stressed their determination to continue their active support for the activities of the United Nations organisation aimed at preserving peace and international security. Support for the efforts of the United Nations in that field is assuming a special significance in the year of 40th anniversary of the rout of nazism by the anti-Hitlerite coalition and the 40th anniversary of establishment of the United Nations organisation, the statement points out.

GROWTH IN SOVIET TRADE WITH WEST NOTED

LD240515 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Yuriy Petrov commentary]

[Text] On Tuesday a regular session of the Soviet-West German Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Trade Cooperation drew to a close in Bonn. Here is a commentary by Yuriy Petrov on trade between the Soviet Union and West Germany and other Western countries.

The Bonn session noted that trade, economic, scientific, and technical ties between the Soviet Union and West Germany continue to develop in accordance with standing agreements in the long-term program signed in 1980. Soviet-West German trade in recent years has approached the $10 billion mark. West Germany is the largest Soviet trading partner. The signs are that there are good prospects for further economic links between the two countries. Natural gas, oil and petrochemical products, timber, ore, machine tools, electric motors, motor vehicles, and other industrial goods account for the bulk of Soviet exports to West Germany.

The Soviet Union imports machines and equipment, various pipes, rolled metal, and consumer goods from West Germany. According to West German business circles, Soviet orders give steady jobs to 500,000 workers which is very important, of course, because of the mass unemployment in the country. In the future, the two countries are planning to expand economic ties further. The Soviet Union has also continued to expand trade with other West European nations. For instance under a contract signed in Moscow, the Italian (?Cogolo) Company will build three footwear factories in the Soviet Union.

Soviet-French trade has kept on growing steadily. According to the French press, orders placed by the Soviet Union have created 100,000 jobs in France. British business circles responded with interest to a recent Soviet proposal that they take part in building or reconstructing a number of factories in this country. THE TIMES of London said that Anglo-Soviet trade is developing at an unprecedently rapid rate. The exports of West European nations and Japan to the Soviet Union have reached $40 billion. At a recent session here in Moscow of the working group of the Soviet-American Commission for Trade, at which the United States was represented by Assistant Secretary of Commerce Mr Olmer, also said there was a potential for further promoting mutually beneficial economic cooperation.

Will Washington take up these opportunities and remove various barriers it has put in the way of bilateral trade to prevent United States companies from doing business here? The administration's bans on exports to this country of pipeline equipment lost American corporations $10 billion.

The Soviet Union welcomes greater trade with West Germany as well as with other willing partners. The Soviet leader, Konstantin Chernenko, said that the capitalist nations must know that, given reciprocity, the Soviet Union will always be their honest and well-meaning partner, prepared for developing cooperation on the footing of equality and mutual advantage.

TASS CITES PONOMAREV ARTICLE ON WORLD SOCIALISM

LD221632 Moscow TASS in English 1604 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Prague January 22 TASS -- The February issue of the WORLD MARXIST REVIEW journal, which is issued here, carries an article by Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, headlined "The Communists and the Topical Issues of the Present."

The author points out that "discussions have cropped up more than once in the communist movement in recent years on attitude to real socialism and its international role. A certain sharpness was added to them by the difficulties, which cropped up in the course of building socialism in some states, the lag in the resolution of pressing problems and certain negative phenomena."

The article goes on to say that the present-day international situation necessitates a clear, explicit notion of the role and significance of the socialist community for the world communist and working-class movement, for the liberation struggle of the peoples, for mankind's present and future.

Characterizing the socialist community's historical mission, Boris Ponomarev points out that it has made and continues making a decisive contribution to averting nuclear war; creates favourable external conditions for the national liberation struggle of the people; makes a tremendous contribution to worldwide progress, by creating fundamentally new forms of organization of the society.

The socialist community, Boris Ponomarev continues, is an embodiment of a new type of international relations based on the principle of socialist internationalism. It makes an inestimable contribution to the cause of struggle for a restructuring along the lines of justice of the whole system of international relations. The socialist community is the support and hope for the embattled working class, for the working people of the capitalist countries. "It can be said with good reason that mankind is fortunate that there exists the socialist community, that it confidently advances towards new gains," Boris Ponomarev writes.

Touching upon the questions of curbing the arms race, the author stresses that "neither the U.S. Administration, nor NATO as a whole, lower the rate of material preparations for war, continue banking on military power as the main tool of their foreign policy. The military budget of the United States will grow to reach 313 billion dollars in 1985."

In the meantime, the Soviet Union permanently urges not to miss a single chance for a return onto the path of talks, to detente. The author recalls, in particular, that last November the USSR addressed the United States Administration with a proposal to start talks on the whole package of issues concerning nuclear and outer space weapons.

At issue are absolutely new talks, Boris Ponomarev stresses, at which all problems should be resolved in their interconnection. He points out that of key significance in that by virtue of objective causes is the resolution of the issue of inadmissibility of outer space weapons.

A most serious factor, which predetermined the consent of the U.S. Administration to go to talks, has been the pressure of the mass anti-war movement, Boris Ponomarev points out. He also notes the positive contribution by the ruling circles of a number of European capitalist states, which declare for normalizing relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, as well as by many parties belonging to the Socialist International.

New questions have cropped up also in the fields of the class struggle of the proletariat in the capitalist countries, the article goes on to say. The present-day situation requires a mobilization of the forces of the working class and its advanced representatives, a heightening of the level of international solidarity of the working masses." [quotation marks as received]

The historical experience of the communist and working-class movement, Boris Ponomarev continues, is evidence that the striving for international solidarity, mutual assistance and cooperation of actions "receives a particularly powerful impetus in the critical periods of world development." He points out that these dictates of the time "are increasingly felt in the communist movement." "The concerted voice of the communist parties against the threat of war and the arms race, in defence of peace is particularly important in the present-day situation. All this indicates that this issue merits attention and should be examined by the leadership of the communist and workers' parties," says the article.

The present-day situation necessitates an even more vigorous rebuff to the anti-communist campaigns of unprecedented intensity, which are launched by imperialist propaganda, Boris Ponomarev stresses. One of the most topical trends in the activities of the communist press in the coming period is the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the victory over German nazism and Japanese militarism.

HAVANA PEACE CONFERENCE RESULTS HAILED

PM221614 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jan 85 Second Edition p 5

[Pavel Bogomolov "Commentator's Column": "Appeal to Common Sense"]

[Text] Havana -- Some 350 public figures and scientists from 36 American, European, Asian, and African countries, together with representatives of five authoritative international organizations, took part in the Havana conference under the slogan "Against the arms race, for peace and development."

This forum was organized by the Cuban Movement for Peace and Peoples' Sovereignty with the WPC's [World Peace Council] cooperation.

The very fact that such a conference was convened in the capital of the island of freedom, the first socialist state in the Western Hemisphere which, for more than a quarter of century now, has been consistently following a policy of active non-alignment and resolute opposition to imperialism's aggressive schemes, is remarkable. It is also remarkable that the latest appeal to the world has come from the Caribbean where, through Washington's fault, an extremely explosive situation has developed and is threatening an armed conflict in this large region of the world. Whipping up a hysterical campaign about the alleged "responsibility of Moscow and Havana" for the present upsurge of the national liberation movement on the continent, the U.S. ruling circles are preparing for armed interference in the affairs of Latin American states. These criminal plans were subjected to angry condemnation by the conference.

At the Havana meeting, especially keen attention was devoted to the situation in the world's "hot spots," primarily in Central America, the Near East, and southern Africa. At the same time, the conference participants by no means confined themselves to regional problems; they also analyzed the entire range of extremely urgent questions of our times. The results of this work were summed up in the forum's final declaration, which convincingly reveals the true causes of the present tension in the world, resulting from the attempts by U.S. and NATO ruling circles to achieve military superiority over the USSR and its allies. The socialist countries, the declaration stresses, are the leading force in the struggle against the nuclear threat, but this in no way relieves other states or the entire world community of responsibility for mankind's future.

The conference participants heard with satisfaction the news of the Soviet-American meeting that took place in Geneva. Positively assessing its outcome, the Havana forum noted that only real actions by Washington will demonstrate the degree to which it is prepared to make constructive amendments to the U.S. political course.

The entire work of the Havana conference, which occupies a worthy position in the political calendar of 1985, was imbued with lofty responsibility for the fate of peace.

CHERNENKO REPLIES TO CANADIAN STUDENT'S LETTER

LD240729 Moscow TASS in English 0719 GMT 24 Jan 85

["Comrade K.U. Chernenko's Reply To a Letter From Laurie Piraux, a Student From Canada" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow January 24 TASS -- K.U. Chernenko received a letter from Laurie Piraux, a Canadian student from Calgary. She wrote:

"Dear President Chernenko:

"It is with serious thought and determination that brings me to write this letter. firstly, I send peace and goodwill to your country. I am an eighteen year old high school student from Canada and while I have heard over the years about nuclear threat the enormity of the problem seems more real to me now than it ever has before. During this semester our project was to find out if nuclear war was possible and my reaction to this problem made me feel insecure. To me the threat of nuclear war makes me fear for the future. Why can't all people, all races live in a world of peace? Why is there such a power struggle? Could we not put these powers of energy to a far greater use? By joining forces we could help the people of the world and make our world a better and safer place to live. If there was a nuclear war, can you image a dead planet, a world without people, and all God's creatures. We have a beautiful world, I like it the way it is. Who would want to spoil it? The world's product is people. Its strength could be peace.

"My life has just begun and there's so much more I want to see and do and yet I fear for the future. What are your views?

"Does your teenage generation ask these same questions? I would be most happy if you could enlighten me on how and what they feel.

"In awaiting your response, I'll remain, respectfully

Piraux, Calgary, Canada".

Follows Comrade K.U. Chernenko's reply to the letter from the Canadian student Laurie Piraux:

"Dear Laurie Piraux,

"It was with much attention and interest that I read your very serious letter, an emotional, sincere letter full of alarm for something that is most important -- how to avert nuclear catastrophe and preserve peace. The very fact that in your 18 years, when you are just entering life, you think about the grave danger overhanging people speaks for itself. I felt that your thoughts are full of concern not only for your own present and future. You feel you are a part of the huge family of the nations of our planet which we are dutybound to preserve as beautiful as it is both for ourselves and for those who will live after us. It is such thoughts that today occupy the minds of millions upon millions of people in scores of countries -- participants in the anti-war, anti-nuclear movement. These are different people, and they have different convictions, traditions and creeds. But what unites them is more important than any difference because they are motivated by the main concern -- to prevent nuclear annihilation.

"Just like the young generation of Canadians Soviet young men and women have grown in conditions of peace. Our young people have all the opportunities to show their worth in study and work, to continue the cause of the older generations, to be friends with their coevals in other countries.

The Soviet Union's young generation is convinced that the people of the planet earth are capable of resisting the war danger and upholding peace.

"This year Moscow will become the city of the world festival of youth and students. There is no doubt that your fellow countrymen will be among the participants of the festival. This will be a rare opportunity to see and understand one's coevals from all parts of the globe, to realize how great is the strength of solidarity in the struggle for universal security.

"It seems to me that you view the following questions in your letter as especially important ones: "Why can't all people, all races live in a world of peace? Why is there such a power struggle?" I will give a most definite answer: Nobody can achieve power over the world but attempts to fulfill such a mad plan may cost the whole of mankind very dearly.

"Soon we will celebrate a big anniversary -- the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism in the Second World War, in the years of which the Soviet Union and Canada were allies. The attempts made by the fascists at the time to win power over the world ended in failure and the "crusade" against the Soviet state ended in defeat. In that war the Soviet people lost 20 million lives -- this equals almost the whole of Canada's present population. And the war veterans, the older generation pass on the Soviet youth the behest to strengthen peace and hate war".

"The essence of your letter, as I see it, is such: What can and should be done for people to live in calm and peace, for there is to be no threat of war. The answer is simple: It is necessary to renounce forever the use of force or the threat to use it, it is necessary to do everything for mutually advantageous cooperation of countries to become a standard of international life. And this, putting it briefly, are the principles of the policy of peaceful coexistence which my country proposed to the world community immediately after the Great October Socialist Revolution of 1917.

"It is necessary to stop the arms race. The great Lenin viewed disarmament as an ideal of socialism. It was already in 1946 that the Soviet Union proposed to ban forever the production and use of nuclear arms, and to destroy their stockpiles. Can you imagine what our world would be like today if this proposal of ours were adopted? How easier it would be to breathe throughout the world if the other states had followed our example and also pledged not to be the first to use nuclear arms? The Soviet Union stands for freezing nuclear arsenals, for totally prohibiting nuclear weapon tests, the development and use of other types of weapons of mass annihilation. My country wants outer space to remain peaceful forever. The liquidation of nuclear arms totally and everywhere is the ultimate aim of these initiatives.

"We are convinced that only by taking concrete actions in the anme of peace it is possible to do away with the fear of the future and ensure confidence in the morrow. And, of course, for this we must better know one another. This helps to overcome prejudices and achieve mutual understanding and trust. This is a powerful weapon in the struggle for peace. Quite a lot is known in my country about your country, its economic accomplishments and culture. Soviet people have feelings of respect and goodwill for Canada and its people. Our people want Soviet-Canadian relations to develop for the good of both nations and states, for the good of universal peace. In the year that has begun I wish you and your countrymen confidence in the future for which it is necessary to struggle stubbornly and with perseverence.

"Respectfully yours, K. Chernenko

"21 January, 1985".

Student Appreciates Letter

LD241125 Moscow TASS in English 1037 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Ottawa January 24 TASS -- Konstantin Chernenko's reply to a letter from Canadian student Laurie Piraux was handed over to her in Calgary, Alberta Province.

Receiving the Soviet leader's reply from Aleksey Rodionov, the USSR's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in Canada, the 18-year-old student said she was deeply moved by the attention shown to her by the Soviet leader who had given detailed and exhaustive answers to the questions of preserving peace and removing the threat of a nuclear war, which worried both herself and other young people in her country. Laurie Piraux said Konstantin Chernenko's letter was the brightest and most exciting event in her life, which she would never forget. It was, she added, a genuine proof of the Soviet people's desire for peace and mutual understanding among nations.

The Soviet ambassador held a press conference where Konstantin Chernenko's reply to the Canadian student was distributed among those present, arousing tremendous interest. When answering journalists' questions, Laurie Piraux expressed herself in favour of strengthening trust and improving mutual understanding between the peoples of Canada and the Soviet Union and called for broader cooperation between the youth of all countries in the interests of preventing a nuclear catastrophe.

GARY HART CITED ON ARMS RACE, USSR TIES

PM231657 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Own correspondent V. Kuznetsov dispatch: "Hart: Removing the Nuclear Shadow"]

[Text] Geneva -- It is essential that the peaceful use of space should become a sphere of Soviet-U.S. cooperation and that nuclear weapons should not be sited in space, Democratic Senator Gary Hart told a news conference for foreign journalists in Geneva.

En route for home after a trip to the Soviet Union, he has been delivering a series of lectures in Switzerland on the subject of nuclear arms control. At the present time, he said, the peoples are hopeful with regard to the upcoming Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms. "We must join efforts to prevent nuclear war or any use of nuclear weapons."

A responsible attitude to the problems of curbing the arms race on the part of the Republican administration is now more necessary than ever, G. Hart stated, "since right now the world is spending hundreds of billions of dollars annually on mass destruction weapons while millions of people are starving. Tomorrow our planet could be spending hundreds of billions of dollars more in space, turning our hopes into despair." Giving his impressions of his conversations in Moscow, the American senator pointed out that he had obtained a very full picture of the Soviet stance and the Soviet side's realistic approach to the upcoming talks. The talks will be difficult, he observed, but they are urgently required because we must remove the "nuclear shadow" which follows us in our daily life.

The talks on nuclear and space arms must be accompanied by a general improvement in Soviet-U.S. relations, G. Hart said in reply to a question from your correspondent. This improvement must find concrete expression in the fulfillment of agreements concluded in the sphere of trade and the development of economic cooperation and in the sphere of science and cultural ties. Our peoples must try to understand each other better and live in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and cooperation.

REAGAN PREPARES FOR BONN ECONOMIC SUMMIT

LD232355 Moscow TASS in English 2314 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Washington January 24 TASS -- The Reagan administration has already started preparations for the summit meeting of the major capitalist countries on economic issues scheduled to be held in Bonn in early May. To this end a special meeting was held in the White House with the participation of President Reagan and heads of the main Washington departments, above all of the State Department, the Treasury and Commerce Departments. As newsmen were told by Larry Speakes, White House deputy press secretary, the meeting in the White House covered the issue of working out the U.S. stand at the summit meeting. The fact that Washington has started preparations for the talks three months ahead of them is by no means accidental. The American President will have a difficult job in Bonn in trying to convince the partners and allies of the USA that Washington's present-day foreign economic and financial policy requires no changes. In the meantime, as the newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST stresses, demands have long been voiced in Western Europe that the USA should take urgent measures to bring down the artificially inflated dollar rate and the bank lending rates.

REAGAN ADMINISTRATION, POLICY PROBLEMS VIEWED

PM231311 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent L. Koryavin "Letter From Washington": "On the Threshold of a Second Term"]

[Excerpt] The inauguration was to have been a great political act. R. Walker, Inaugural Committee spokesman, declared: "We know that we cannot confine ourselves just to the President's oath-taking ceremony." And together with Reagan's other associates he decided to use the inauguration to provide a new "injection of the euphoria" which accompanied the Republicans after the election victory over Mondale, the Democratic Party's aspirant.

Official statements have once again begun impetuously praising the Reagan administration's 4-year rule, propagandizing the Republican program formulated at the Dallas convention, and expressing the imperial ambitions of the struggle for a "strong America." They have also decided to use this propaganda screen to cover up the breaches that have formed in the country's economic condition and in the administration's foreign policy actions.

The administration is unable to brush aside the $200 billion deficit and has already gone over to tight defense, being attacked on budget policy positions. It is also retreating to defensive lines on the problem of unemployment, whose high level is stably fixed on the scale of indicators of the country's economic life. The administration has to hide literally in a casemate from public attacks resulting from the anti-popular policy of the White House, the cutting of social programs, and the desire to make "the rich richer and the poor poorer" in the United States.

The inauguration carnivals failed to cover up the acuteness of the debate over the administration's policy currently being observed in Washington's political corridors. Commentators point out that Reagan has come to the inauguration with a "broken cabinet." U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT carried a photograph of the Reagan administration, denoting with blank spaces those who have left it or who intend to quit it in the very near future: They accounted for almost half the Cabinet. Commentators attribute the shakeup to Reagan's desire to strengthen his entourage with conservative supporters, as well as the power struggle in the upper echelons of the U.S. "establishment."

Observers also point out that some of the President's associates are departing for more lucrative big business positions. They also make it clear that many are "jumping ship" before the "storm ahead" and showing an increasingly marked reluctance to "share the dangers with those on the captain's bridge."

Public attention to the administration's foreign policy course has not eased of late either. Polls show that Americans welcome the accord reached in Geneva on holding Soviet-U.S. talks. The assurances Reagan gave of his desire to hold talks in order to avoid a nuclear catastrophe were one of the reasons why people voted for him in November. Americans now await practical steps from the administration in this direction.

The voices of opponents of disarmament, however, openly declaring the need for American military superiority, and of champions of "star wars" continue to be heard loudly. D. Regan, now White House chief of staff or "Reagan's right hand man," as he is described in the press, said in a recent television interview that "the way to disarmament lies through armament -- chiefly armament in space." Defense Secretary Weinberger continues to take the intransigent stand of a "hawk."

NASA ANNOUNCES 'DISCOVERY' LAUNCH DELAY

LD231909 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] New York January 23 TASS -- A spokesman for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration announced that following consultations with the Pentagon it has been decided to postpone for 24 hours the launch of the "Discovery" shuttle planned for Wednesday. The reason for the delay in the launch is the frosty weather that set in in the area of Cape Canaveral, Florida, which might cause icing on the external tank of the shuttle. The exact launch time is still kept secret in connection with the fact that the "Discovery"'s flight has exclusively military purposes and is fully controlled by the U.S. Department of Defense.

Mission Secrecy Hit

PM231151 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 Jan 85 First Edition p 5

[A. Mozgovoy "Commentary": "Militarist 'Discovery'"]

[Text] The American reusable spaceship "Discovery" takes off from Cape Canaveral today. The program for the latest shuttle flight has been kept top secret this time. This is the first shuttle flight entirely devoted to military purposes.

All the same, some information about the "Discovery" mission has reached the press. American newspapers report that the ship will be carrying the latest, largest intelligence satellite, which will be put into orbit for the purpose of electronically "probing" of the Soviet Union's territory and the interception of telephone and radio conversations. This operation is codenamed Mission 51.

But by all appearances the "Discovery's" tasks are not confined to this espionage mission. At all events, in May of last year, R. Cooper, director of the Pentagon's Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, informed Congress that the shuttle flight planned for this January would include experiments under the Teal Ruby Program, which is designed to test equipment "for the detection of missiles and other targets in space." That means it is a question of developing elements of space-based antimissile complexes.

The USSR and the United States recently agreed in Geneva to embark on balks on the whole range of space and nuclear arms. The sides reached a consensus that the problems of space and nuclear arms are indivisible.

During his conversation with a group of political observers, Comrade A.A. Gromyko stressed once again: "It is impossible to conduct a productive examination of questions of strategic nuclear arms and of medium-range nuclear weapons without examining those of space, of outer space." This is our country's principled stance. Attaining an agreement on preventing the space militarization would indisputably open up favorable prospects for substantial reductions in other types of armaments on the basis of the principles of equality and identical security. But the Pentagon is doing everything it can to keep the "star wars" program and thereby undermine the possibility of reaching agreements on disarmament.

"Discovery," in Russian, is "otkrytiye." By launching a militarist shuttle, the U.S. Department of Defense is clearly counting on opening [play on two meanings of verb "otkryt": to discover, to open] a new stage in the militarization of space.

Military Aims Decried

LD221947 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Boris Andrianov commentary]

[Text] It is reported from San Francisco that preparations are being concluded at Cape Canaveral, Florida, in conditions of the utmost secrecy for the launch on 23 January of Discovery, the U.S. resusable spacecraft. According to the Pentagon program, the mission is condenamed Mission-51S. For the latest news commentary, over to Boris Andrianov:

I will point out that initially it was planned to send the Challenger craft to carry out this mission: It was planned to lauch it 6 weeks ago. However, it was seriously damaged during its last flight while returning to earth; its repair dragged on for several days, but the Pentagon did not want to wait, because the space generals attribute exceptional importance to the imminent flight, and it was decided to give Discovery a military aim, thus postponing its next mission for scientific aims for an unspecified period.

The substitution is extremely symbolic. It reflects the state of affairs in the United States in the sphere of space development, where the U.S. military's growing role is becoming increasingly evident. The Pentagon is literally pushing NASA aside. It was set up, in its time, specially to engage in preparing for and implementing all U.S. space flights, but now NASA is essentially being transformed into Pentagon appendage. As Senator Proxmire said, the Reagan Administration has militarized NASA. It is now headed by the ex-vice president of the General Dynamics Corp., one of the main Pentagon space contractors, while the ex-secretary for the U.S. Air Force has been made NASA's deputy director. This is also the result of the Washington administration's line toward the practical implementation of its so-called star wars program. This also fully applies to the flight planned for 23 January. All five Discovery crew members are servicemen, and one of them, Major Payton, has had special training in working with military space installations.

The craft's launch is shrounded in such secretary that for the first time, U.S. journalists are not being admitted near the launch pad, or even within gunshot of it. But one thing cannot be hidden from them -- that Discovery's secret mission is being carried out purely in the interests of the Pentagon. The U.S. press points out that this military department views the imminent flight as an important step on the way to fulfilling the space militarization program proclaimed by the White House.

And it can hardly be regarded as fortuitous that Reagan gave a speech on the day of his inauguration, as head of the U.S. Administration for a second term, showering praise on the star wars program for providing the development of a broad-scale antimissile defense system with space-based elements.

Official Washington contends that plans for stationing weapons in space are allegedly purely defensive measures, but it is apt to recall in this connection U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger's statement made just over 1 year ago: He said that one of the most frightening prospects for America would be the establishment of a system of effective antimissile defense by the USSR. Such is the Pentagon's double-dealing.

MOSCOW TV VIEWS MILITARY SPACE OPERATIONS

OW240200 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1145 GMT 23 Jan 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Valeriy Korzin]

[Text] Numerous reports from all parts of the globe and various countries say that the entire world awaits, with great expectations, the beginning of Soviet-U.S. talks. All those who value peace support the Soviet Union's position and oppose the continuation of the arms race. Meanwhile, there are also reports that the enemies of detente are not relaxing. A view is being formed now that the Pentagon is trying to demonstrate its strength and influence with redoubled vigor. For instance, the launching of a super-secret multiple-use spacecraft that will place an improved spy satellite into orbit takes place today. This will be the first shuttle mission to pursue exclusively military aims. Increased security measures have been taken. U.S. Air Force General Richard Abel has even threatened press workers that if they even think to discuss, as he said, the character of the mission, then a special investigation will follow.

Actually there is nothing unusual in the appearance of a new U.S. spy satellite. Many have been placed in space, in orbit around the earth. However, observers ask the questions: Why and who wanted to launch it with such pomp right now on the eve of the talks? These questions are answered to some extent by the instructions signed by Charles Gabriel, U.S. Air Force chief of staff, entitled "The Military Space Doctrine." Well comrades, in order for you to understand the nature and spirit of this document I shall read some excerpts from it: The system of space-based weapons can contribute to a quicker end to war or increased viability in war. Here is another excerpt: Such systems can be used for establishing control in space and ensuring supremacy in space. And: Space provides unlimited potential and possibilities for military operations of which the U.S. Air Force must make use.

Well, you have to agree that all this does not tally well with the numerous statements by U.S. state officials and diplomats about the scientific research character of the star wars program. What scientific research character is there, when one of the highest military officials of the country speaks with direct frankness about the unlimited possibilities of military operations in space which must be used?

It is very natural that much is being written and said about space and its intended use. It is precisely in this sphere that a new round of the arms race can begin.

In this connection, a report that the Japanese Government has approved a plan for using space technology for the needs of the military adminsitration, cannot fail to arouse concern. This move of the conservative cabinet, observers consider, opens the way to development of the Japanese military space program. According to press reports, they are planning to create their own spy satellite while the Pentagon is even planning to deploy some of the ground elements of the antisatellite weapons system on the Japenese islands.

COMPUTERS SEEN AIDING 'MCCARTHYISM' IN U.S.

LD221917 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Vitaliy Gan commentary]

[Text] The United States now reminds one more and more of the times when dissidents were relentlessly hounded, known as the time of McCarthyism. THE NEW YORK TIMES recently asked: May not McCarthyism return? At the microphone is international journalist Vitaliy Gan:

The crazed Senator Joe McCarthy used to terrify his fellow citizens with the following question: Are you or have you ever been a member of the Communist Party? Human destinies used to depend on the answer, and innumerable multitudes were destroyed, falling victim to that vile phenomenon in American's history -- McCarthyism.

More than 30 years have passed since then, so many fine speeches have been made, and so many times the authorities have beaten their breasts, assuring the public that a recurrence of the witch hunts is out of the question -- that American democracy, if you will excuse the expression, will, they say, be the object of their concern. Yes indeed, more than enough words have been uttered, but facts which from time to time become accessible just cannot be accomodated with such bombast. They just refuse to be accomodated.

An especially large number of such facts have begun appearing over the past few years, all of them bearing witness not only to the fact that political detective work and inquisition have not only been halted in the United States -- whatever the verbal acrobats in power may say -- but that all of them unambiguously indicate that with the arrival of the present Republican administration, McCarthyism was reanimated. There is really nothing to be surprised about in this. The new players on the Washington political stage, from virtually the first days, unambiguously declared their intention to dismantle everything that should even smack of civil rights and liberties that had been achieved by Americans in previous decades at the cost of enormous sacrifices.

Since new times put forward new requirements, the machinery of internal repressions suffered certain modifications. The cumbersome paper dossiers have become a thing of the past. Now the successors of Joe McCarthy have at their disposal the latest computers, of which the various competent government departments -- according to US NEWS & WORLD REPORT -- have about 20,000. Apart from everything else, this technological marvel can be effectively used for shadowing Americans. Their servicing is carried out by some 200,000 people, and the cost of the whole system of information tyranny amounts to a minimum of $10-15 billion annually. The electronic brains contain 3.5 million dossiers and personal cases on lives of Americans, or on the average, more than 15 for each citizen. The CIA and FBI, Departments of Justice and of Defense, and tens of other departments use them to exert continual control over the population. Data banks united by interlinking communications systems cover the whole country with a dense electronic network. One just has to press a button and in a matter of seconds the computer impassively reports details of who and what one is, what one thinks, what one's views are, with whom one associates, and to what organizations one belongs. The dossier contains rumors, gossip, tales, the lot.

The questions with which McCarthy sent the country into a frenzy in the fifties are no longer asked outright. After all, this democracy needs the attributes of decency.

Now a different terminology is in use: In order to stifle the opposition, to frighten off dissent, and to silence criticism of the administration's antipeople domestic and foreign policy, the terrorist label has been set to use. So, it is handy to hound all who dare to think differently from that which suits the administration, the more so, since the problem of terrorism, turned upside down, as you know has become an effective means of frightening the man-on-the-street, and hence a convenient means of reprisal, which was hardly a long time coming.

For instance, just before the new year, THE LOS ANGELES TIMES informed its readers that in Los Angeles, a major California city, there is round-the-clock surveillance of political, public and religious organizations and distinguished cultural figures. It is conducted by a special branch of the city police which has selected as the main objects of its surveillance and eavesdropping, and even provocations, antiwar organizations, particularly the mobilization for the survival of mankind and the Peace Center [titles as heard] at San Jose. Those who found themselves classed as unreliable elements included even the Mayor of Los Angeles, Thomas Bradley, California's Attorney General Kamp, and famous movie star Jane Fonda. It was a noisy scandal. And what was the outcome? Formally, the department was disbanded, but the ink was barely dry on the order for disbandment when the department was restored under a new, now fashionable name: Department for Combating Terrorism. [title as heard] As in the past, the strike detachment is played by the CIA and FBI which, on an order from White House, are again granted practically full freedom of action: surveillance, intercepting mail, searches, phone tapping, infiltrating provocateurs into democratic organizations, defaming the character of persons deemed to be undesireable. The journal PROGRESSIVE said the other day that last year alone, the Department of Justice granted Secret Service agents about 300 official permits for planting electronic eavesdropping devices to monitor persons on the authorities' black list.

They say that in the wild West, when cowboys lacked arguments they grabbed for their guns. Acting in the same spirit, the present administration grabs at surveillance, harassment, persecution, slander and defamation -- weapons just as notable and as shameful for American democracy.

BOOK ON U.S. INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES REVIEWED

PM221427 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 5

[D. Velikiy review: "Being Fully Armed"]

[Text] The Moscow Mysl Publishing house has published a book by F. Sergeyev entitled "Secret Tool of Aggression" [Taynoye Orudiye Agressii] (Subversive U.S. activity against the USSR), in the series "Terror in the Service of U.S. Imperialism," the book describes the large-scale actions undertaken by the U.S. "intelligence community" against the Soviet Union from the beginning of the postwar period to the present day.

The USSR and the socialist communisty countries have been and remain the main target of the U.S. special services' subversive activity: The destruction of socialism as a sociopolitical system has been declared openly as the main aim of the current U.S. Administration.

The practice of state terrorism adopted by the U.S. Administration largely takes the form of activity by its notorious "intelligence community." This includes 10 main government agencies engaged in gathering all kinds of intelligence data throughout the world.

Here it is necessary to note that the budget of these departments has a steady tendency to expand and is protected from any restrictions by the current U.S. Administration just as assiduously as the Pentagon budget.

With colossal material and very significant technical resources at their disposal, the U.S. intelligence services carry out massive legal and illegal actions. They emphasize primarily the gathering of political, economic, and military information.

A second avenue of U.S. intelligence activity is the obtaining of special information relating to specific spheres of economic, scientific, technological, and military matters. As a rule, it is intended for a narrower circle of "specialists" and serves as material in elaborating strategic plans (economic pressure, all kinds of "sanctions," and so forth).

Finally, a third avenue is the gathering of information about individuals. U.S. intelligence is interested in prominent statesmen, politicians, public figures, military men, major scientists, and specialists engaged in the leading spheres of science and technology. Comprehensive information is compiled on the basis of this data, making it possible to make suppositions about the development of events in the future and to make predictions about the course of any particular foreign state.

Analyzing this aspect, the book's author concludes that it is within our powers to hinder foreign aspect, the book's author concludes that it is within our powers to hinder foreign special services from pursuing their "legal" intelligence activity and reduce the damage it causes to the country's interest. Much depends on each person's sense of responsibility to society for the safekeeping of information entrusted to us and on our skill in exercising restraint where there is no reason to be excessively open and where talkativeness in any form is dangerous and even criminal.

Soviet people are hsopitable and generous in friendship. But only with those -- and this must always be remembered -- who come to us with pure intentions. In recent years, USSR state security organs have halted more than one attempt by U.S. intelligence centers to plant agents and have exposed and neutralized them promptly. Many U.S. intelligence operatives have been caught red-handed while carrying out espionage operations and have been expelled from the Soviet Union. This is also described in F. Sergeyev's book.

The secret war against our country continues. And, while implementing a peace-loving foreign policy in a complex international situation, our party -- as was stressed at the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum -- again draws attention to the need to vigilantly watch over the intrigues of imperialism's aggressive reactionary circles and to be fully armed.

NPC STANDING COMMITTEE TO MEET IN MARCH

PM231936 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In the National People's Congress Standing Committee"]

[Text] Beijing, 22 Jan -- A session of the National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee held here has resolved to convene a routine NPC session in late March this year. The agenda will include a report on the work of the PRC Government and the examination and ratification of the plan for the country's national economic and social development and state budget for 1985. A number of other questions also will be examined.

'FOUR MODERNIZATIONS' TIED TO FOREIGN CAPITAL

PM241029 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jan 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "PRC: Open Doors"]

[Text] The Chinese leadership is continuing a policy of "open doors" and broad access to foreign, notably American and Japanese, capital to the country's economy. Zhao Ziyang, PRC State Council premier, declared the other day that the entire coastal belt of China, with a population of over 200 million people, will soon become an open zone. The PRC State Council is considering the question of setting up in that coastal strip, in addition to the four special zones already existing there as well as the 14 seaside cities and the Hainan Island, new zones open to foreign capital.

A general review and analysis of the further prospects of developing the policy of attracting first of all Western capital to China were made in a report by Gu Mu, PRC State Council member, at a sitting of the National People's Congress Standing Committee. The summary of the report published in RENMIN RIBAO says that such a policy for China will be a long-term one. Gu Mu provided several figures to indicate the scope of the use of foreign capital in China. In particular, he said that by the end of 1984 more than $2 billion dollars worth of contracts were signed in the four special economic zones. Gu Mu also said that apart from the open economic zones it is planned in the near future to create entire open regions. With a view to drawing Western investments to the PRC, it is planned to adopt official laws on cooperative projects with other countries and other laws that would facilitate the close tying up of foreign capital to the tasks of China's "four modernizations".

SINO-SOVIET COOPERATION, BENEFITS VIEWED

OW240219 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Talk by sinologist (Lochinov): "Fine Prospects in Promoting Cooperation on the Basis of Mutual Benefits"]

[Text] In the last year, there were many activities that helped cement relations between the Soviet Union and China. The people in the Soviet Union are pleased with this. The volume of trade between the two countries rose. Cultural, scientific, and technical ties between the two nations were strengthened, and contacts between the two friendship societies have become more frequent with each passing day. The three important agreements signed by the two governments in December 1984 prove that the two sides have worked hard to expand and cement the ties between the Soviet Union and China in trade, economy, science, and technology. The Soviet people are pleased with the results. They believe that such results are conducive to further promoting cooperation in all fields.

Cooperation on the basis of mutual benefit is a special feature of Soviet-Chinese cooperation. The Soviet Union has always sought and still seeks to supply China's various economic sectors with commodities that they badly need but have difficulty obtaining from other sources. At the same time, the Soviet Union also hopes to import various commodities from China. The meaning of bilateral trade is naturally not restricted to this kind of situation alone. The Soviet Union and China are two neighboring nations sharing a border as long as several thousand kilometers. This factor alone is of great significance. In bilateral trade there is no need to transport commodities over a long distance. Thus, freight costs can be drastically lowered. Our past experience shows that the greatest potential lies in the joint utilization of the natural resources and rivers along the border.

The two countries originally had conducted hopeful survey work on the development of productivity and the diversified utilization of the Amur River basin and on the possibility of developing natural resources in the upper reaches of the Argun and Amur Rivers. The Soviet Union and China also scored fine results in cooperating with each other in promoting fishery in the western Pacific Ocean and in studying oceanography.

Cooperation between socialist countries in the field of economy, science, and technology is not aimed at reaping commercial benefits. It is actually aimed at promoting their social and economic progress on the basis of mutual benefit. However, Western monopoly groups have always tried hard to hamper the industrial developments of their partners and regarded their partners as their possible contenders. Meanwhile, the socialist nations have cherished other goals.

Soviet-Chinese economic cooperation over the past years may serve as eloquent proof. When the imperialists enforced a blockade and embargo on China from 1950 to 1955, PRC had to shoulder the task of developing the national economy and begin to build modern industries. At that time, China imported more than 95 percent of the commodities used for production from the Soviet Union. Another point is also extremely important: The prices of the industrial equipment and materials supplied by the Soviet Union were 20 to 30 percent lower than the world capitalist market prices. The prices of heavy industrial equipment, including heavy machine tools badly needed by China, were 30 to 60 percent lower than those quoted by the United States and Britain.

In studying the prospects of strengthening Soviet-Chinese ties, we must also realize that two countries have already accumulated valuable experience in this regard. Soviet machine tools are made with remarkable precision, and its industrial equipment and transportation means are well known in China. At the same time, Chinese goods are also well known among Soviet consumers. Due to the technical progress in our industry in recent years, Soviet products have been much improved. They have met up-to-date requirements. In principle, in using Soviet equipment, Chinese factories will not encounter the kind of problems and difficulties that they may possibly face in mastering foreign technology. On the whole, there is great potential in promoting Soviet-Chinese cooperation. To bring this potential into full play will be to the benefit of the well-being of the two countries.

CHINESE WRITERS UNION CONGRESS HELD IN BEIJING

PM221505 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 23 Jan 85 p 15

[S. Merinov report: "Congress in Beijing"]

[Text] The Fourth Chinese Writers Union Congress has been held in Beijing. Over 800 delegates representing more than 2,500 of the country's writers, including writers living in Xiang Gang (Hong Kong) and Ao Men (Macao), participated in the work of the congress.

The opening of the congress was attended by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee. Hu Qili, CPC Central Committee Secretariat member, greeted the congress on behalf of the Secretariat. Now that we are building socialism with specific Chinese characteristics, he said, writers must reflect in every possible way in their creative work the modernization of industry, agriculture, defense, science, and technology, which is being carried out in the country. It is necessary to keep to the course of "two hundreds": "Let a hundred flowers bloom, let a hundred schools of though contend."

Hu Qili advocated that normal material conditions and a normal creative atmosphere be created for writers. He urged writers to study, enhance their general educational and cultural level, and "creatively apply the fundamental principles of Marxism" -- the speaker cited as an example Deng Xiaoping's view of the "two systems in one state" (that is, the preservation of capitalism in Taiwan and Hong Kong when they are reunited with China).

Ba Jin, chairman of the PRC Writers Union, was unable to attend the congress for health reasons and sent the text of his speech. Ba Jin pointed out that writers now need the concern, understanding, and support of all of society.

We once dreamed that modern Liu Bos, Du Fus, Guan Hanqings, and Cao Xueqins would soon appear among us; that Chinese Dantes, Shakespeares, Goethes, and Tolstoys would appear. This task of historic importance lies on the shoulders of Chinese writers, particularly those of the young generation.

Zhang Guangnian, deputy chairman of the Chinese Writers Union, delivered a long report at the congress. We placed special emphasis on the "emancipation of consciousness," which was declared 6 years ago. It started with the total denial of the "Cultural Revolution" and the healing of the wounds it inflicted and then continued in extensive reforms, the "open door" policy, and the policy of "building socialism with specific Chinese characteristics."

We must now be aware, he said, that the chief evil pushing our literature into an impasse is "left-wing" ideas. They have infected very many people, even those who suffered in the past from a "leftist" policy.

Naming the tasks facing writers, Zhang singled out in particular "the creation of high-quality socialist literature with specific Chinese characteristics": We must profoundly reflect the practice of building and reforms and create images of Chinese who are worthy of calling themselves Chinese.

Ba Jin was reelected chairman of the Chinese Writers Union. The congress adopted a new union charter and elected the union board. A group of advisers to the writers union was set up for the first time. It incorporates 29 senior literary figures, including Xia Yan, Cao Jinghua, Lin Mohan, Yang Hansheng, and others.

The USSR Writers Union sent a greetings message to the chairman of the Chinese Writers Union.

USSR SEIZES JAPANESE FISHING VESSEL OFF KURILS

OW240229 Tokyo KYODO in English 0226 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Kushiro, Hokkaido, Jan. 24 KYODO -- A Japanese fishing boat has been seized by the Soviet Union in its 200-mile zone of the Kuril Islands.

According to a report reaching the regional Maritime Safety Office in Nemuro Wednesday, the 96-ton fishing boat Hatsue Maru of Nemuro was taken early Tuesday morning with its 17 crew members aboard.

The Maritime Safety Office said that the Hatsue Maru was seized probably because it was operating out of the fishing-permitted waters of the area, but details are not known. Any contact with the Natsue Maru has been cut.

Another Japanese fishing boat which was seized with the Hatsue Maru was freed Tuesday evening.

Currently, Japan-Soviet fishery talks have come to a deadlock and many Japanese fishing boats are operating in the nearby waters under a temporary Japan-Soviet fishing accord for only January.

JAPAN ASSISTING U.S. IN 'STAR WARS' POLICY

LD221724 Moscow TASS in English 1516 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Tokyo January 22 TASS -- The Government of Japan has approved plans of utilization of space technology for the needs of the defense department, according to a spokesman for Japan's National Defense Agency. The KYODO news agency writes that the decision of the government constitutes a departure from the officially proclaimed policy of using near-earth space exclusively for peaceful purposes. This move by the conservative cabinet, according to some observers, opens up a road toward the launching of Japan's military-related space program. According to press reports, the National Defense Agency is considering plans of developing a spy satellite of its own.

Official Tokyo is pursuing the policy of drawing the country into the U.S. Administration-developed program of "star wars". At the recent talks in Los Angeles with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan actually supported the intention of the White House to expand the arms race into outer space. Washington has already won the consent of the Nakasone cabinet on cooperation in the development of the newest types of space weapons. According to space reports, the Pentagon is to station in Japan some of the ground-based elements of the anti-satellite weapon system. Japanese corporations will take part in building a U.S. orbital station which is to become one of the principal links in the "strategic defense system". In keeping with the terms of an agreement on exchanges of military-related technology, Tokyo makes available to the Pentagon the latest findings esential to the implementation of a space militarization program.

JAPAN-U.S. MILITARY EXERCISES BEGIN ON HOKKAIDO

LD210917 Moscow TASS in English 0846 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] Tokyo January 21 TASS -- The major Japanese-American command and staff exercise "Yamasakura-7" started today in the Hokkaido Island. Over 2,500 officers and generals representing ground forces of the two countries who are to take part in it gathered in the underground bunkers of the base of Chitose. Till February 3 they will master on maps joint combat operations in the north-western part of the Pacific. The aim of the exercise is the complete merging of the military machines of Tokyo and Washington. It creates conditions for the so-called "automatic" drawing of Japan into conflicts started by the Pentagon in the region, the newspaper AKAHATA stresses.

'TEAM SPIRIT-85' SAID VIOLATING ARMISTICE PACT

LD231229 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 23 Jan 85 p 3

[Igor Zuyev "Commentator's Opinion": "Provocative Venture"]

[Text] Every year since 1979, for 3 months the south of the Korean peninsula has been the arena for major military exercises by U.S. and South Korean troops. And on 1 February this year, a representative of the Americans has stated, the lastest joint militarist games, "Team Spirit-85," will begin there. More than 200,000 servicemen from both sides, hundreds of tanks and armored carriers, and U.S. Navy ships will take part.

Those taking part in the exercises of combined American-South Korean Armed Forces together with subunits of the Marines arriving from U.S. territory, Japan and the Pentagon's Pacific bases, are setting the provocative task of "repelling an enemy attack from the North, as well as a landing from the sea." A particular feature of this large-scale hostile act against the DPRK, the newspaper NODONG SINMUN notes, is that it is to take place at a time when an agreement has been reached between the north and south of the country on resuming inter-Korean economic talks. The "Team Spirit-85" maneuvers, it was stressed in a letter to the commission of neutral countries for monitoring the armistice in Korea from the DPRK's chief of delegate to that commission, can only be regarded as a flagrant violation of the armistic agreement.

The Washington strategists, who are engaged in knocking together a militarist alliance of the United States, Japan, and South Korea, do not care about the Korean people's aspirations for the country's peaceful unification. For more than 30 years they have assigned to South Korea, on whose territory a 43,000-strong American corps has remained all this time, the role of an important strategic bridgehead for the interventionist "Rapid Deployment Forces." The Pentagon intends to use them for policing purposes at "hot spots" on the Asian Continent and in the Pacific region. To suit its own hegemonist "interests" in this part of the world, Washington flagrantly flouts the Korean people's national sovereignty and their desire to resolve their own domestic problems independently.

SEOUL 'SUPPRESSING' DISSIDENTS BEFORE ELECTIONS

SK210732 Moscow International Service in Korean 1300 GMT 19 Jan 85

[PRAVDA 19 January commentary: "Seoul-Style Democracy"]

[Text] According to news agencies' reports, South Korean National Assembly elections will be held in early February.

However, in the news reports about South Korea, we see nothing about traditional election campaigns such as publicizing the political pledges of candidates and the capabilities of the representatives of the ruling and opposition parties. What we are mainly seeing are news reports about the police authorities' acts of suppressing the dissidents opposing the policies of the Chon Tu-hwan regime and of attacking and arresting the students calling for democratic reform. These are not distorted reports by the foreign reporters in Seoul. Intensification of the suppression of dissidents is precisely the Seoul-style preparations for elections.

Last October, the head of the South Korean clique appealed for order and a law-abiding spirit in order to maintain stability. He blabbed that if needed measures were not worked out, national development and stability would be endangered.

After this, some specific steps had been taken. In the following month, the authorities announced a series of relentless laws designed to control the disorder of the students. Subsequently, the measures, which outstripped the authorities' past measures, were carried out to suppress youths and students. New acts of terrorism and suppression have been committed against dissidents. We can say that the statement issued at the beginning of this year by the spokesman of the Office of the Prosecutor General was indicative. The statement said that the authorities would soon put an end to illegal political activities.

In the statement, the spokesman said that those illegal political activities are a violation of the law for the normalization of political activities -- a law that expelled 567 opponents from the political arena and put them on the black list in 1980 -- and are disturbing political order, while creating a state of disorder for the upcoming elections.

This statement shows the prevailing South Korean situation and the schemes which Chon Tu-hwan and his followers are seeking on the elections' eve.

According to KYODO, the South Korean secret police has already taken radical steps. The headquarters of the New Democratic Party [NDP] [as heard], a powerful opposition party in South Korea, was attacked and destroyed; activists of the NDP were ferreted out throughout South Korea; units of the Security Command blocked all campuses; and Kim Yong-sam, the president of the NDP [as heard] was put under house arrest.

It is now certain that Seoul is making full preparations for the elections. In this regard, we would like to speak about another indicator. The U.S.-South Korea military exercise "Team Spirit-85," the largest one in its scale, will begin 1 February in South Korea, on the eve of the elections.

The country will be placed under virtualy martial law for several months. Under these circumstances, they say that they can guarantee fair elections. All of this is in no way accidental. At the same time the Washington ruling circle's silence over the suppression and terrorism in South Korea is not accidental either. Washington's silence eloquently reveals the background of the situation.

U.S. ACCUSED OF DPRK AIRSPACE VIOLATIONS

PM231423 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 23 Jan 85 p 3

[From "The Planet's Pulse: TASS correspondents report": "Reconnaissance Flights"]

[Text] Pyongyang -- There is no end to the dangerous U.S. provocations against the DPRK, KCNA reports. On 21 January an American SR-71 reconnaissance plane made an incursion into DPRK airspace east of Kosong. Ninety minutes later another American reconnaissance plane appeared over the Republic's territorial waters in the Yellow Sea region.

Since the beginning of this year, the agency stresses, American reconnaissance planes have made nine incursions into DPRK airspace.

U.S. OFFICIAL VISITS TO ASEAN LEADERS CRITICIZED

LD182309 Moscow TASS in English 2151 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Text] Bangkok January 18 TASS -- Washington is manifesting a heightened diplomatic activity with regard to member-countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) striving to involve them in its militaristic policy. This week former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger had conversations with leaders of all ASEAN countries in Thailand's capital while Richard Armitage, U.S. assistant secretary of defense, and Paul Wolfowitz, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, visited the Philippines capital, Manila.

The same questions were discussed at these talks. Wolfowitz tried to justify the existence of big U.S. military bases on the Philippines territories by old allegations about the "Soviet expansion." Henry Kissinger alleged the same. He described U.S. military bases as an "effective counter-balance to the growing Soviet influence." Armitage called for the escalation of military expenditures and widening of military cooperation of ASEAN countries with Washington.

New supplies of armaments, the expansion and modernization of the U.S. bases in the Philippines, Clark Field and Subic Bay, the deployment of sea-based "Tomahawk" cruise missiles in the Pacific basin started by the Pentagon -- this is a far from complete list of the United States' latest militaristic actions in the area. Local observers point out that what the U.S. policy in the Asian Pacific boils down to is actually the further escalation of the nuclear missile and other arms race, not the quest of a peaceful alternative.

USSR-SRV TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED IN HANOI

LD231929 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1619 GMT 23 Jan 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] A regular session of the Standing Intergovernmental Soviet-Vietnamese Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation has been held in Hanoi. Attention was mainly focused on questions of increasing the effectiveness of work in creating and putting into operation projects built with the technical cooperation of the USSR in the main branches of Vietnam's national economy. Measures directed toward the successful implementation of the first stage of the program of work in the field of prospecting for and extracting oil and gas on the continental shelf of southern Vietnam were examined.

A protocol on trade turnover and payments between the two countries for 1985 which provides for a further increase in the volume of Soviet-Vietnamese trade, as well as an intergovernmental agreement on cooperation in 1986-90 in the field of the production in Vietnam of vegetables and fruit with the object of supplying them to the Soviet Union, was signed.

The Soviet delegation was headed by Comrade Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and the Vietnamese delegation by Tran Quynh, deputy chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers.

The Soviet delegation was received by Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers.

IZVESTIYA ARTICLE PROFILES CAMBODIA'S HUN SEN

PM221907 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Unattributed "Who's Who" column: "Hun Sen"]

[Text] Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, was born in 1951. In 1970 he became actively involved in the Cambodian people's national liberation struggle against U.S. aggression and the Lon Nol puppet regime. After April 1975, during the period when the Pol Pot regime -- a regime of total genocide which destroyed more than 3 million Cambodians -- was in power, Hun Sen participated in the formation of the resistance movement.

In late 1978, at the constituent congress of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation (KNUFNS) he was elected member of the KNUFNS Central Committee. In January 1979 the revolutionary patriotic forces headed by the KNUFNS achieved victories by expelling the Pol Pot obscurantists from the country. A Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council was set up in Phnom Penh and it became the legitimate and plenipotentiary representative of the Cambodian people. Hun Sen took up the post of foreign minister on the People's Revolutionary Council.

In January 1979 Hun Sen was elected member of the Central Committee. In May 1981, he became a member of the Politburo of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee. Hun Sen is a deputy of the National Assembly -- the PRK's supreme legislative body. He became deputy chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers in 1981. In these posts Hun Sen headed various delegations paying official friendly visits to foreign countries. He has been to the USSR on several occasions at the invitation of the Soviet on several occasions at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Hun Sen's foreign policy activity has helped to strengthen the PRK's international prestige.

TASS REPORTS ATTACK BY CAMBODIAN 'REACTIONARIES'

LD231749 Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Phnom Penh January 23 TASS -- Gangs of Khmer reactionaries, which entrenched themselves in that territory, have perpetrated a new bloody crime against the Kampuchean people, the Kampuchean news agency SPK reports.

On the night of January 14, bandits attacked a Kampuchean border village in Siem Reap Province and committed atrocities against activists of people's power. They set houses on fire, looted the property of the local population and mutual assistance teams. The bandit action has left two peasants dead and seven badly wounded.

Fighting men of the People's Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea befittingly rebuffed the bandits and drove them out of Kampuchean territory. Several Pol Pot men were arrested, and large quantities of arms and equipment were seized, says the report.

The criminal foray by the Khmer reaction against civilians of Kampuchean border regions testify to the fact that the forces of imperialism and international reaction, backing the bandits, have not abandoned their plans to undermine the gains of the Kampuchean revolution, to re-install in power in Kampuchea a clique of butchers. The Kampuchean people, who have gone through grim years of the Pol Pot regime, are fully determined reliably to defend the freedom and independence of their homeland, SPK points out.

WEEKLY ALLEGES ANTI-SOVIETISM IN NEW CALEDONIA

PM221624 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 23 Jan 85 p 9

[Own correspondent Aleksandr Savov article under the rubric "Anti-Sovietism, the Way It Is Carried Out": "From Grenada to New Caledonia"]

[Text] Paris -- The news of the assassination of Eloi Machoro, minister of security in the New Caledonian provisional government elected by the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front, reached Paris late in the evening of 12 January. Commenting on the news, a senior official from the Progressive Trade Union of French Policemen told me: "Jean-Marie Le Pen's National Front (fascist party -- A.S.) sent whole detachments of its people to New Caledonia for the purpose of whipping up tension on the island and setting the white settlers and the local Kanak population against each other...."

LE FIGARO's observer Brution wrote that a C-141 Starlifter U.S. transport aircraft, which "brilliantly proved itself in Grenada during the airborne landing of U.S. troops on the island," is now in Noumea, capital of the French overseas territory of New Caledonia. American ships are dropping anchor in Noumea Harbor. Burtion is ecstatic: "The Americans cannot run the risk of New Caledonia being destabilized by the Soviet Union which, as is well known, secretly supports the local nationalist movements." He is echoed by Admiral Rene (Yuges), commander of French Armed Forces in the region: "If France were deprived of its airfields in the Pacific it would mean that Russian bombers would appear at the very doorstep of America." And, believe it or not, "proof" has been found to back these provocative attacks. It consists of... commentaries by TASS, Radio Moscow, and the Soviet press on events in New Caledonia. The Western press describes them as evidence of "growing Soviet interest" in this region and even as direct "interference in French internal affairs."

Soviet merchant ships sailing along the horizon are followed by eyes dilated with terror: "Threat!" Washington is impatiently urging France on: Come on, use force at last against the national liberation movement in New Caledonia. French reactionary circles see this as "a display of allied feelings."

Fascist leader Jean-Marie Le Pen claims that New Caledonia is France's chance to take up a fitting position in the future spaced-based "war games" and "star wars."

So this is what they are aiming at, this is why they believe that all means are proper, be they assassination, provocations, or disinformation.

U.S. REQUEST TO NEW ZEALAND FOR PORT CALL NOTED

LD231802 Moscow TASS in English 1712 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 23 TASS -- TASS commentator Aleksandr Snastin writes:

A Pentagon spokesman confirmed on Tuesday that the United States Administration has asked the Government of New Zealand for permission for an American naval ship to call at one of that country's ports. This request, though it sounds more like an ultimatum, concerns a ship that will take part in the "Sea Eagle" naval exercises to be held in March within the framework of the ANZUS bloc. In addition to this Washington has "asked permission" for an unstated number of American ships to call at New Zealand's ports during the year. As is known, almost all ships of the United States Pacific Fleet have nuclear arms on board.

Washington's intense interest in New Zealand ports is by no means of a chance nature. New Zealand's Labour government, that came to power last July, decided against using the American "nuclear umbrella" on the premise that it contradicted the country's interests.

This position was restated recently by the prime minister, leader of the New Zealand Labour Party David Lange, who said in an interview to the Japanese NHK Radio Corporation that his country had no need for nuclear patronage, that it would not allow foreign ships with nuclear arms on board in its waters and that security in the South Pacific should be ensured by the absence there of weapons of mass annihilation.

Washington's request, which is a request in form but a demarche in substance, is an attempt to put pressure on Wellington so that it would renounce its anti-nuclear stance. The matter is that the political course of the New Zealand Labourites undermines the mainstays of the ANZUS Pact which binds New Zealand, Australia and the United States with certain military commitments. Besides, It creates a dangerous precedent for other countries of the region where calls are becoming more active for turning the South Pacific into a nuclear-free zone.

An official response to Washington's request will be given within the next several weeks, it was announced in Wellington. But the progressive public in New Zealand has not waited for a single day to state its sharply negative attitude to calls at the country's ports by unwanted visitors. Nicky Hager, a leader of the New Zealand coalition against calls by ships with nuclear arms on board, stated today that should the government permit American ships into the country's waters there would be a storm of protests. The anti-war movement in New Zealand is against the American "nuclear umbrella."

Nuclear Ship Refused

LD231623 Moscow TASS in English 1551 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] New York January 23 TASS -- Not a single nuclear-armed or nuclear-powered ship will be given permission to visit New Zealand ports, Geoffrey Palmer, acting prime minister of New Zealand, has said in Wellington.

This statement has come as New Zealand's reply to a new U.S. "inquiry" to allow the call by a U.S. ship this March. The Pentagon has refused, as before, to supply information about the ship and to give firm guarantees that it has no nuclear weapons on board, the AP news agency reports.

The New Zealand Government passed a decision last summer to ban U.S. nuclear-armed and nuclear-powered ships from its ports. Wellington's anti-nuclear stance was supported by the country's broad public circles and aroused the open irritation of Washington which intensifies pressure on the government of David Lange. The UPI news agency points out that the aggravating conflict can bring about a crisis in the ANZUS military bloc uniting the United States, Australia and New Zealand.

GRISHIN GIVES SPEECH AT WARSAW ENGINEERING PLANT

PM231606 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jan 85 pp 1,3

[Unattributed report on speech by V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, at 18 January meeting at the Marceli Nowotko Engineering Plant in Warsaw: "Speech by Comrade V.V. Grishin"]

[Text] V.V. Grishin cordially greeted those present and conveyed cordial greetings and best wishes from Moscow's Communists and working people to the party aktiv of Warsaw's Wola and Srodmiescie Districts and the Marceli Nowotko Machine-Building Plant and to other comrades.

We are glad, he said, to be celebrating in Warsaw the 40th anniversary of its liberation from the fascist invaders along with our Polish friends and representatives of your capital's working class. This event is remembered and held dear by Soviet people. It can be said without exaggeration that the anniversary of the liberation of Warsaw is a common holiday for citizens at Warsaw and Muscovites and for the Soviet and Polish peoples, who withstood the severe tests of war and jointly, shoulder to shoulder, won victory over the most evil enemy of mankind: German fascism.

The significance for our countries of Warsaw's liberation has already been mentioned at the People's Council session. It was not only an important milestone on the road to the victorious conclusion of World War II. The combat alliance between our countries and peoples was cemented with the blood shed by Soviet and Polish soldiers in the fierce battles for the liberation of your capital and the entire country from fascist occupation. The conclusion of the April 1945 Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Treaty betweeen the Soviet Union and People's Poland was the logical result of the brotherhood in arms.

People all over the world are even now preparing to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. This work is spreading widely in the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. World imperialism and the forces of reaction are preparing for this date in their own fashion, attempting to falsify the history of World War II and provide a distorted interpretation of some of its individual stages.

This is why, the speaker stated, it is exceptionally important to bring the entire truth about the war to the people. The younger generations who began their conscious life in the postwar years must be well aware that responsibility for unleashing this bloody carnage lies with imperialism, which nurtured fascism with its antihuman ideology. There is not, nor can there be, any truth about the war without perceiving the decisive role played by the Soviet Army in liberating Europe from the brown plague and the big contribution made to the victory by the Polish Army, the armed forces of the states in the anti-Hitler coalition, and the resistance movement, of which the Communists constituted the soul.

An objective and fair evaluation of the war is important not just for its own sake. It is necessary in order to draw correct lessons from the tragic experience of the past and mobilize all peace-loving forces to struggle against the nuclear arms race being whipped up by imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism, and against the threat of war.

Soviet-Polish freindship and cooperation constitute an historic gain, V.V. Grishin went on to say. Their strength was vividly displayed during the difficult period for the Polish people and the PZPR when international reaction and internal Polish counterrevolution attempted to smash Poland's social system and tear it away from the community of fraternal countries.

The crisis events in your country demonstrated most graphically who are the true friends and who are the enemies of People's Poland. While the United States and NATO strove to undermine people's power by means of political pressure, economic sanctions, and ideological subversion, the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries were helping Poland and giving it both political and economic support.

A paramount role in the development of our relations is played by the close cooperation of the CPSU and the PZPR and their Central Committees and the meetings between top leaders of our parties and states. In this connection I would like to emphasize the importance of last May's meetings and talks between Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

The long-term program for the development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and Poland for the period through the year 2000, signed during that meeting, offers prospects for the further qualitative growth of Soviet-Polish ties.

Soviet-Polish relations have a sound present and an even better future. A prominent place in their development, V.V. Grishin noted, belongs to our capitals, Moscow and Warsaw. I am sure I am right in saying that the 40 years in the Polish capital's life since liberation from the fascists have been 40 years of the successful development of friendly ties between Warsaw and Moscow, between our cities' party, trade union, and other social organizations, and between many collectives of industrial enterprises and scientific and educational establishments. It is gratifying to note that Soviet specialists, particularly Muscovites, are helping citizens of Warsaw to construct a subway system. We continue to be ready to expand our ties, fill them with deeper content, and involve the broad masses of Communists and working people in them.

We not only see mutual economic advantages in Soviet-Polish economic ties. The political essence of the matter is important: After all, it is from contacts between labor collectives, enterprises, and institutes and from their everyday business dealings that the living fabric of mutual understanding and collaboration between our peoples, which we must constantly strengthen, is woven.

V.V. Grishin went on to dwell on a number of questions on which the CPSU and the Soviet people are currently working. If we are talking about our party's activity in broad terms, he said, its main purpose at the present stage is to improve developed socialism and make increasingly full use of its advantages and potential for the sake of working people. As Comrade K.U. Chernenko has noted, it is a question of bringing all spheres of our life into line with the loftiest and most exacting notions of socialism. It is in line with this that the party builds its entire work, whether it concerns its theoretical activity or the practice of party, state, and economic building.

Soviet Communists have entered the responsible period of preparations for the scheduled 27th CPSU Congress. Work is approaching completion on the new edition of the party program that will define the paths for the country's long-term development.

The solution of new and complex tasks requires further enhancement of the leading role of the party, which ensures scientific substantiation of economic and social policy and organizes the monitoring of its implementation. The CPSU is improving the methods of party influence over all aspects of the work of state and social organizations, without, needless to say, replacing them or "giving them orders," but directing their activity in accordance with the fundamental interests of the working class and the working people.

Our party's attention is constantly focused on concern to consolidate the economic foundations of socialism and boost production efficiency. Much is being done to improve the management machinery. The main trend in this work can be described as follows: The comprehensive development of initiative in combination with the consolidation of planning principles and labor discipline, and improved work with cadres with greater exactingness toward them and constant concern for them.

Entering the final year of the 11th 5-Year Plan, Muscovites, like all Soviet people, are striving to strengthen and develop the positive trends and results achieved over the past few years. The capital's working people have overfulfilled the national economic plan targets.

Stable economic development is the basis for the fulfillment of the social program and the steady improvement in the living conditions of the working class and the working people.

If we were to attempt to answer the question of what deserves the credit for the positive progress achieved recently, the heart of the matter is that the party and its Central Committee headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko have given new impetus to party organizations' work. They are playing a greater role in all spheres of social life: the economy, culture, and science. Party work is being conducted increasingly actively directly within labor collectives.

These are the positions, V.V. Grishin noted, from which Moscow CPSU Gorkom approached the reports and elections held at the end of last year. As a result of the report and election campaign the experience of party organizational work and political leadership of economic and cultural building has been enriched. Communists have become more demanding toward themselves and others, and the role of party organizations in production collectives has increased.

The CPSU is focusing ideological political work among the masses on fostering a conscientious attitude to work. Speaking to metallurgy workers at the capital's "Serp i Molot" Plant, comrade K.U. Chernenko said: "It is work, not discussion about it, work for the good of the motherland, that is the most tried and tested yardstick of a person's political conscience."

For Soviet Communists and our capital's city party organization this directive is binding [opredelyayushchiy]. Muscovites have appealed to all the country's working people to launch socialist competition under the slogan "40 shock labor weeks for the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's Great Patriotic war victory." The patriotic initiatives that have emerged during socialist competition in Moscow's labor collectives are being extensively disseminated.

A movement under the slogan "Honor and glory through work!" has been launched in the capital's enterprises. Its essence is that the collectives themselves assess every worker on his attitude to work and encourage the best workers while reprimanding laggards.

The CPSU sees its principled goal as fostering the sense of being master of the country and involving workers in running affairs in their enterprise, rayon, or city. This political orientation is also reflected in the representation of the working class in organs of people's power. It is also worth noting in this respect that there are more than 5,000 of the capital's workers among the deputies to the Moscow City and rayon soviets.

The working class and the working people support the CPSU's policy and entirely approve of the measures recently taken by the Central Committee to strengthen labor, plan, and state discipline.

The highest demands are being made of Communists, who must set an example in everything.

For us Communists the human factor has been and continues to be decisive. Hence the close attention devoted by the Moscow city party organization to the ideological education of working people.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, which posed in large-scale and major terms the entire range of questions of improving this most important direction of party activity, are of immense importance for improving all ideological work. The recent all-union scientific-practical conference summed up the results of party organizations' work to carry out the decision of the June Central Committee Plenum and gave new impetus to it.

The party strives to ensure that ideological education work is more closely linked with the requirements of life, responds directly and swiftly to them, and is conducted comprehensively and continually.

Take, for instance, the question of how to foster international views and convictions. We are proud that internationalism is an integral quality of Soviet man. At the same time we recall another thing: Convictions are not acquired and still less transferred from generation to generation by themselves, automatically, so to speak. This work must be conducted constantly and purposefully. It is to this that the Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo are gearing the party.

We devote particular attention to party training, in which 4.5 million people in Moscow are involved.

Life demands that the struggle against bourgeois ideology be intensified and the assertiveness and effectiveness of counterpropaganda increased. We have set up a council for counterpropaganda work under the Moscow Gorkom. Special groups of lecturers operate in all areas of the capital.

The center for the training and retraining of propaganda cadres is the Moscow Center for Political Enlightenment created for this purpose, which generalizes and disseminates positive experience in this area and enjoys growing prestige among our propaganda workers.

Young people, naturally, do not have the same tempering as people of the older generation. That is why the Moscow Gorkom is directing party organizations to intensify the attention devoted to young people.

We see the leadership of the Komsomol as a most important sector of party work.

The party organization devotes considerable attention to work with the intelligentsia.

Policy, as V.I. Lenin repeatedly noted, is implemented through people. Hence the enormous importance which the CPSU Central Committee devotes to work with cadres. "The party," Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stressed in his recent KOMMUNIST article, "considers cadre policy an effective instrument for actively influencing the development of all spheres of Soviet society and an important factor in its progress."

Our criterion for work with cadres is to select people according to their professional and political qualities. In other words, professional knowledge, experience, fidelity to Marxist-Leninist ideals and proletarian internationalism, and high moral principles are what the CPSU considers paramount in its cadre work.

The Moscow Party Gorkom recently examined in detail at its plenum questions of work with cadres. The plenum recommended that fuller use be made of the opportunities for nominating the best representatives of the working class, women, and young people for leading posts.

Particular importance is attached to the activity of local soviets. After all, they are the direct embodiment of people's power. An election campaign to local and republic soviets is now under way in the country. The party is striving to ensure that really prestigious people possessing the requisite political and professional qualities and enjoying the working people's respect are nominated as candidate deputies.

There is every reason to assert that the forthcoming elections will serve to further rally the Soviet people around the Communist Party, consolidate its indissoluble ties with the working class and the broad masses of working people, and strengthen and improve our socialist democracy.

Our countries' peoples, V.V. Grishin noted, are resolving their creative tasks in a complex international atmosphere. Its nature has been clearly, profoundly, and comprehensively described in statements and speeches by leaders of the CPSU and the USSR Government and leaders of fraternal parties and states. It lies in the aggressive course of imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism, and the NATO countries, the arms race, and the threat of nuclear war.

A few days ago a meeting took place between Comrade A.A. Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State Shultz. At that meeting the Soviet side reaffirmed its constructive and principled stance. We advocate serious and businesslike talks -- but, of course, on the basis of equality and identical security. Now it is up to the United States. Time will show what its practical deeds will be. For the time being, however, Washington is acting in another direction -- gigantic military programs are being implemented, plans to militarize space are still in force, and the deployment of nuclear missiles in Europe is continuing. Imperialist reaction is creating an atmosphere in which revanchists and all those who question and advocate changes in the postwar setup in Europe are thriving. The imperialists are continuing their policy of economic balckmail and pressure against socialist states.

All this indicates that a complex and persistent struggle still has to be waged for a turn for the better in international relations and for the strengthening of peace. It will require great endurance, close unity, and coordinated actions by the Soviet Union and all the fraternal socialist countries.

The Warsaw Pact states have repeatedly declared that they will not permit [anyone to gain] military superiority, nor will they allow anyone to talk to them from a position of strength. At the same time, our countries confirm their invariable adherence to the cause of peace and their resolve to strive to eliminate the threat of war.

We have every reason, the speaker stressed, to look to the future with optimism. This is guaranteed by the fraternal states' unity and cohesion. In close cooperation, our countries are capable of resolving tasks of any complexity and in all spheres: the economic, scientific, technical, social, or defense spheres. Active cooperation within CEMA and the Warsaw Pact organization, whose 30th anniversary we will celebrate this year, augments the might and influence of each socialist country and of our entire community as a whole and is an important factor for safeguarding peace in Europe and throughout the world.

Soviet people note with a sense of satisfaction that Poland is making a worthy contribution to the common cause of the struggle for peace and socialism.

They highly assess the words spoken by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski on the rostrum at the ceremonial session of the Polish Sejm: "The foundation of our foreign and defense policy is the indissoluble alliance and fraternal friendship with the Soviet Union. Its importance for our people has been confirmed by history past and present."

Thinking back to the days of the liberation of Warsaw from the fascists and to the roots of the Soviet-Polish combat alliance and looking at the road our peoples have traveled side by side in the 4 postwar decades, we say: May the fraternal friendship between the Soviet and Polish peoples grow and prosper! Long live peace and socialism!

In conclusion, V.V. Grishin wished all the plant's workers and Communists and through them Warsaw's working class and Communists successes in resolving the complex and responsible tasks of defending and strengthening socialism on Polish soil.

PZPR'S WOZNIAK INTERVIEWED IN MOSCOW PAPER

PM221617 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jan 85 p 4

[Interview with Marian Wozniak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Warsaw PZPR Committee, by unnamed INTERPRESS and NOVOSTI correspondents, under the rubric "Toward 40th Anniversary of Warsaw's Liberation": "Signs of the Times" -- date not stated; first paragraph is MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA introduction]

[Excerpts] Warsaw -- On the eve of the 40th anniversary of the Polish capital's liberation from the fascist invaders, Comrade M. Wozniak gave an interview to INTERPRESS and NOVSTI correspondents, which we publish.

Question: Important political events are connected with the name of Warsaw, the capital of a socialist state. What is the Polish capital's contribution to the struggle for peace?

Answer: In our city on the Vistula, a city reborn from ruins and ashes, people know particularly well the price of peace and peaceful labor.

The World Peace Foundation was created at the Second World Congress of Peace Champions in Warsaw in November 1950. The Fifth World Festival of Youth and Students was also held here 5 years later. Every Warsaw inhabitant considers himself responsible for the planet's destiny. That is why the USSR's peace-loving policy, rooted in Lenin's traditions of relations between the peoples, is so close, comprehensible, and valued for us.

It was in our city that the Warsaw Pact, a political and defensive alliance of fraternal socialist countries concluded at one of the most crucial moments of the increased threat of war, was signed 3 decades ago, in May 1955. We realize the important role the Warsaw Pact Organization plays in preserving peace, and we are fully determined to continue to strengthen it.

Question: What is the significance in the capital's life of Polish-Soviet cooperation and in particular of contacts with its twinned city, Moscow?

Answer: Polish-Soviet cooperation is of fundamental significance for our country and that is why the long-term program for the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and Poland for the period through 2000 signed in Moscow in May 1984 by K.U. Chernenko and W. Jaruzelski is so important to us.

Our country's achievements in the 40 years of socialism and the prospects for its development are connected with fraternal cooperation and largely depend on it.

Speaking of contacts between Warsaw and Moscow, I would like first of all to emphasize the tremendous importance of the political and ideological support that the Moscow CPSU Gorkom renders to the Warsaw party organization and to note the colossal role of the exchange of experience in party work and all political and social work. We value regular contacts with representatives of Moscow plant party organizations very much. The collaboration between the two capitals' city authorities is extensive and is particularly useful to us in resolving housing and municipal services problems.

The collectives of many of Warsaw's industrial enterprises are developing bilateral mutual ties with related enterprises in Moscow. For instance, the "Warszawa" plant has rich experience of cooperation with Moscow's "Hammer and Sickle" plant while the K. Swierczewski measurement apparatus plant has experience of cooperation with the "Kalibr" plant. Our scientific research institutes and higher educational establishments, cultural institutions, and public organziations cooperate in the same way.

We support these contacts and ties in every way, considering them to be an important factor helping to resolve many of our tasks and, the main thing, in forming an international socialist life stance in our city's working people.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REPORTS MARTIN DZUR FUNERAL

PM221524 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Jan 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Funeral of M. Dzur"]

[Text] Prague, 21 Jan -- Today a delegation from the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government headed by G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, Czechoslovak People's Army servicemen, representative of the capital's public, and delegations from the defense ministries of the USSR and the other socialist Warsaw Pact states bade farewell to Army General Martin Dzur, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and deputy to the Federal Assembly Chamber of the People, on his last journey.

Speaking at the mourning meeting, Colonel General M. Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense, stressed the significant contribution made by Martin Dzur, an active participant in battles against the fascist invaders, to building, training, and educating the Czechoslovak People's Army and to strengthening its fraternal ties with the Soviet Armed Forces and the armies of the other socialist Warsaw Pact states. His unbounded devotion to the Communist Party, Marxist-Leninist ideals, and the working people and his constant concern to strengthen the socialist community's defense capability will always be an example to us of selfless service to the socialist motherland, he stressed.

HUNGARIAN ENVOY HOSTS RECEPTION IN MOSCOW

LD232257 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] The ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to the USSR, Rajnai, today organized a reception on the occasion of the Budapest Days in Moscow.

The reception was attended by Comrade Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Moscow Gorkom first secretary, heads of a number of ministries and departments, representatives of party, administrative, and public organizations, and military leaders. Also present was a delegation from Budapest, led by Grosz, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party City Committee.

USSR, GDR NEWS AGENCIES SIGN EXCHANGE AGREEMENT

PM231651 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Agreement Signed"]

[Text] An agreement on expanding cooperation in the sphere of information exchange was signed in Moscow on 22 January between TASS and the GDR news agency ADN.

The agreement was signed by S.A. Losev, general director of TASS, and G. Poetschke, general director of ADN.

USSR, SFRY AIDES CONFER ON STOCKHOLM TALKS

PM231937 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Consultations in Belgrade"]

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Jan -- Consultations have been held here between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia on the range of problems covered by the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe. Taking part in the consultation were special envoy O.A. Grinevskiy, leader of the USSR delegation at the conference, and Ambassador A. Bozovic, leader of the SFRY delegation.

The Soviet representative was received by B. Loncar, SFRY first deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs. N.N. Rodionov, USSR ambassador to the SFRY, took part in the conversation.

ROMANIA'S GAINUSE MAKES MOSCOW STOPOVER

PM221955 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jan 85 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Stopover in Moscow"]

[Text] A. Gainuse, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and deputy prime minister of the Romanian Government, stopped over briefly in Moscow on her way to and from Nicaragua, where she attended events in connection with D. Ortega's inauguration as president of the Republic of Nicaragua.

DEPLOYMENT CONTINUES AFTER FRG MISSILE ACCIDENT

LD231611 Moscow TASS in English 1308 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Washington January 23 TASS -- TASS correspondent Alexandr Shalnev reports: The Pentagon has announced the completion of the "first phase" of an investigation into the January 11 accident at the U.S. military base at Heilbronn, West Germany. As has already been reported, three American servicemen were killed and another 16 wounded following the blast of a Pershing-2 nuclear missile's engine during its ground tests there.

The accident, UPI news agency said, was the most serious incident involving American missiles of that class and touched off numerous protests on the part of the public in West Germany and other West European countries where the NATO military plans to install Pershings and cruise missiles.

It is in a bid to calm public opinion down and prevent a further upswing in the anti-war actions in West Germany and other West European countries that the Pentagon launched the investigation. After rushing "some parts" of the missile to the United States "for further analysis", Pentagon specialists pompously presented their "recommendations" which, they claim, should rule out the recurrence of such accidents. It turns out, however, that what is really meant is only introducing changes in the methods of training American servicemen in handling Pershing-2 missiles. Therefore, a Pentagon spokesman said, the incident will have totally no bearing on the plans of deploying American nuclear missiles in West Germany where a total of 108 Pershing-2s are to be sited.

U.S. 'BACKPACK' PORTABLE MINES DEPLOYED IN FRG

LD231007 Moscow TASS in English 0933 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Bonn, January 23 TASS -- New facts about "backpack" or portable nuclear mines, the new type of U.S. nuclear weapons on German soil, are coming to public knowledge in West Germany. Information testifying to the U.S. and NATO intensified preparations for conducting a nuclear war against the socialist countries was cited by leaders of the "list in defence of peace" democratic movement at a press conference in Duesseldorf (North Rhine-Westphalia).

Such nuclear weapons are deployed not only in the Bavarian city of Bad Toelz in the south of the Federal Republic of Germany, but also near Muenster at depots of the 570th U.S. Artillery Group, Karl Klause Rabe, one of the leaders of the Democratic movement, told journalists. He said, specifically, that dozens of portable mines are stored there. In addition, special units of the British Army of the Rhine have "backpack" nuclear mines. The participants in the press conference demanded that such weapons be removed from West German territory.

FRG TO CONTRIBUTE TO U.S. SPACE MILITARIZATION

LD222153 Moscow TASS in English 2112 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Bonn January 22 TASS -- The Government of the F.R.G. has decided to take part in the U.S. program aimed at space militarization. It is planned to contribute about three billion Deutsche marks toward the development of the U.S.-Western European orbital space station, Columbus.

"Bonn is getting involved in outer space militarization", wrote the West Germany weekly BLAETTER FUR DEUTSCHE UND INTERNATIONALE POLITIK.

The German Aerospace Research Establishment (Deutsche Forschungs-Unde Versuchsanstalt fur Luft- und Raunfahrt E.V. -- DFVLR) has opened its liaison bureau in the United States recently for contact and cooperation with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the U.S. aerospace industry. The opening ceremony, according to the newspaper FRANKFURTER ALLEGEMEINE, was attended among others by Lieutenant General John Abrahamson, director of the program for the development of a new ABM system with space-based elements and head of the agency charged with overseeing the implementation of the "strategic defense initiative".

Aerospace companies of the F.R.G. show a great interest in the research program linked with deployment of U.S. ABM systems in space and development of new rocketry systems. The giant "Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm", about to complete a merger with another major arms manufacturer, Krauss-Maffei, has set up a special design bureau which is engaged in the development of new types of missile weapons and systems.

NATO BEGINS 'CENTRAL GUARDIAN' EXERCISES IN FRG

LD211726 Moscow TASS in English 1649 21 Jan 85

[Text] Bonn January 21 TASS -- Major NATO exercises codenamed "Central Guardian" began in West German territory today. Altogether 65,000 troops of the United States, Canada, West Germany and Luxembourg take part in them.

The technology involved in the exercises includes about 20,000 tanks, self-propelled guns, armoured personnel carriers and transport vehicles, and more than 600 helicopters. At the same time NATO's air force manoeuvres "Cold Fire" are about to begin over Central Europe to train personnel in supporting the land forces involved in the "Central Guardian" exercises. NATO's show of force will end on January 31.

USSR-FRG COOPERATION COMMISSION ENDS SESSION

LD232348 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 23 Jan 85

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vladimir Pasko, with Aleksandr Kurilin report from Bonn]

[Text] The USSR-FRG Commission for Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation has ended its 12th session in Bonn. Over to our correspondent Aleksandr Kurilin

[Kurilin] The Soviet Union delegation was led by Comrade Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the West German by FRG Minister of Economic Affairs Bangemann. During a press conference it was stressed that the implementation of such long-term agreements as an agreement on additional supplies of natural gas from the Soviet Union for FRG enterprises represent a significant contribution to the development of bilateral economic relations. Development of cooperation in the machine-building field is also promising, particularly in modernization and reconstruction of some industrial enterprises in the Soviet Union.

The head of the Soviet delegation also emphasized at the press conference that in an international situation that continues to remain complicated, economic cooperation also aids mutual understanding in the political field. Cooperation of this kind can only develop in peaceful conditions, but this development has quite a few opponents.

Successful and mutually beneficial cooperation between socialist countries and West Europe does not suit everybody. It is sufficient to recall terms such as economic embargo. It is not without reason that the session's final communique includes a phrase about the necessity to observe correctness in fulfilling the concluded agreements.

FRG BUSINESSMAN CITED ON COOPERATION PROSPECTS

PM231043 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 22 Jan 85 p 3

[Interview with Otto Wolff von Amerongen, chairman of the German Industry Eastern Committee, by own correspondent Gennadiy Gavrilkin: "To a Higher Level of Development" -- date and place not specified]

Text] The routine 13th session of the USSR-FRG Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation began work in Bonn on 21 January. Before it opened, Gennadiy Gavrilkin our own correspondent in the FRG, met with Otto Wolff von Amerongen, chairman of the German Industry Eastern Committee and a prominent representative of West German business circles, and asked him some questions.

Question: Herr Amerongen, how do you view the state and development of Soviet-West German trade and economic relations?

Answer: First, I should like to point out that our country has been the Soviet Union's major Western trading partner for a number of years now. If we compare the volume of trade turnover between the USSR and the FRG in 1954 with the volume last year, it is easy to see how much ties between us have increased. Trade turnover between the USSR and the FRG 30 years ago, for example, totaled just DM150 million. In 1984 it amounted to tens of billions of marks.

Second, if we are talking about Soviet-West German trade development recently or, to be more precise, last year, we will observe a preferential growth in the export of Soviet output to the FRG over West German exports to the USSR. For many years the reverse was true.

Question: In your opinion, what are the prospects for increasing cooperation between our countries?

Answer: I believe that certain "levels" exist in trade exchange between countries. With regard to FRG-USSR trade and economic cooperation in particular, the time has come to develop it to new, higher "levels." I see this primarily as a deepening and expansion of technical and industrial cooperation. The trade volume will then increase considerably faster than in recent years. Long-term cooperation of this kind needs a favorable political atmosphere. Viewed in this light, USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko was quite correct in his statement during the press conference on Soviet television to the effect that the West's business circles should also take part in the struggle for peace and should promote agreements at the Geneva talks. In the past 2-3 years I have repeatedly urged that the existing "trade bridge" should also serve as a bridge in political relations.

Question: Could you mention some specific areas of cooperation that could form a basis for expanding bilateral ties?

Answer: Enterprises in the Soviet Union's agro-industrial complex could provide an interesting area for expanding cooperation at present.

Great potential exists for the active involvement of West German firms in implementing the food program. The resolution of the tasks posed by this program would provide opportunities for increasing the export of Soviet agricultural products to the FRG. We would also like to take part in implementing the large-scale plans for developing Siberia's natural wealth and in modernizing industrial enterprises. Nor have all reserves been exhausted for expanding cooperation in the traditional sphere of bilateral ties: the chemical industry. We could share our experience and work results in these spheres.

Question: Herr Amerongen, you spoke of the need for a transition to a qualitatively new stage of economic cooperation between the FRG and the USSR. However, there are certain obstacles to such a transition, notably the so-called "prohibited lists" of the Coordinating Committee [Cocom] for controlling exports to socialist countries. What can you tell us on this score?

Answer: The "prohibited lists" problem has existed for a long time. You are probably aware that different opinions exist with regard to them and that a keen discussion is in constant progress about them. Whereas previously it was more or less understood what goods were of military significance (included on the Cocom lists and hence banned for export to the USSR and the other socialist countries -- G. G. note), and what were civilian in nature, in recent years it has become increasingly difficult to make this distinction, with the development of technical progress and the appearance of the very latest techniques. In most cases industrial equipment in particular contains a computer as a component part. This fact was used by the United States to pressure other Western countries with the aim of introducing restrictions on trade with the socialist states. I cannot conceive of world trade nowadays without the transfer of modern equipment and technology in such spheres as the chemical industry, machine tool building, machine building, and so forth. Technology knows neither national nor ideological boundaries. "Eastern Trade" is a component of world trade and, therefore, the export of high technology to the Soviet Union should not be banned. The West European countries, including the FRG, must work toward changing the conditions of trade with the USSR with a view to liberalizing them. Otherwise we cannot raise trade and economic cooperation between our countries to the new and higher level that would be in our mutual interest.

BELGIAN DEBATE OVER EUROMISSILES VIEWED

PM221550 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jan 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Drobkov article: "Belgium: Holdup in NATO Schedule"]

[Text] Brussels, 20 Jan -- For the past several days there has been lively discussion both inside and outside Belgium about the problem of the deployment of new foreign nuclear missiles in that country. Although they have not yet arrived at the Florennes Air Base where it is planned to deploy them, the U.S. Tomahawk cruise missiles have already become one of the main factors, if not the main factor in the political struggle developing here. The confrontation between overt supporters of NATO's muclear missile race in Europe and the more moderate forces that advocate halting it has spread to the ruling right-centrist coalition.

The fact is that 1985 and probably its very first months will be decisive for Brussels in determining its definitive stance on the so-called "missile question." According to the NATO schedule, the deployment of the first U.S. cruise missile here was due to start in the immediate future, the press reports. The newspaper LA CITE even told its readers recently that the first cruise missile component will begin to arrive at the Florennes Air Force Base as early as January.

The National Defense Ministry denied this. However, this did not reassure the Belgians, who remember well that in the past, contrary to the true state of affairs, reports about the start of preparations for the reception of Tomahawks at Florennes were also "denied."

In this situation, the Washington visit at the start of this week by Belgian Prime Minister W. Martens and External Affairs Minister L. Tindemans served as a kind of catalyst, which galvanized still more the pointed discussion around the Tomahawks. This was considerably assisted by the patently contradictory appraisal of the results of the visit on the two sides of the Atlantic. Western observers are now drawing attention to the vagueness of the reports following the talks in Washington. It is unclear from them whether 48 U.S. nuclear missiles will really be deployed in Belgium and, if so, when. One thing is clear: There has been a serious holdup in the NATO schedule.

Thus, White House Deputy Press Secretary Speakes assured journalists that "the Belgian Government will fulfill its obligations to NATO." However, it can be concluded from statements by Belgian officials and press commentaries that the planned deployment of U.S. missiles on Belgian territory in March this year will most probably not take place.

Many Belgian observers believe, perfectly reasonably, that the results of the Soviet-American meeting in Geneva and, of course, the widespread opposition by the country's actual population to the Pentagon and NATO plans cannot fail to affect Belgium's stance. According to W. Martens himself, the fulfillment of NATO's missile plans will depend on the "results of the Soviet-American disarmament talks."

Here, as Luc van den Brande, chairman of the parliamentary faction of the leading party in the ruling coalition, the Christian People's Party, said, the problem of the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Belgium "is not military but political." Many observers believe that it depends on the outcome of the coming parliamentary election this year whether the government heeds the opinion of the Belgian general public, which opposes the missiles, or gives in to pressure from the NATO "hawks."

According to public opinion research, as many as 80 percent of Belgians advocate reducing nuclear arms in Europe and abandoning the deployment of new missiles. It is clear that in election year even bourgeois parties cannot disregard the will of most of the country's population, so clearly expressed.

One of the Christian People's Party partners in the government coalition, the Social Christian Party, also sees no reason for special haste in adopting a decision on the deployment of U.S. missiles in Belgium. Its president, Gerard Deprez, speaking on television, said that there is no sense in rushing a decision on the deployment of Tomahawks. In the ruling coalition only the leadership of the party of Walloon liberals advocates unconditional observance of the NATO schedule.

Parliamentary debates in December showed that many deputies favor Belgian independence in determining its own position, not blind obedience to dogmas of "Atlantic solidarity."

The demand of the antiwar movements is to halt deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles wherever it is already in progress and to prohibit the appearance of Tomahawks in Belgium and the Netherlands. Recently, the largest associations of peace-loving forces in Belgium, the National Action Committee for Peace and Development and the Flemish Action Committee Against Nuclear Weapons, appealed for missile escalation in Europe to be reversed.

The two associations distributed messages to parliamentary deputies demanding the immediate cessation of preparations at the military air base near Florennes.

Belgian Communist Party Chairman Louis van Geyt also appealed to the Belgian Government to show independence in deciding the question of the deployment of U.S. missiles. In the conditions of the coming talks, he said, Belgium must abandon cruise missiles and open the way to the de-escalation of nuclear weapons.

Now Belgium and the Netherlands, by still not consenting to the deployment of cruise missiles, are in the forefront of the European public's struggle against nuclear war. The Soviet-American meeting in Geneva, local observers note, opened up prospects for emerging from the missile impasse into which the U.S. and NATO desire to secure military superiority over the socialist countries has led Europe. In these conditions the progressive Belgian public, left-wing democratic forces, and the most sensible representatives of the ruling parties advocate that Belgium should play its own positive role in ridding the continent of the nuclear threat.

U.S. 'SECRET PLAN' FOR MISSILES IN SPAIN NOTED

PM181021 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Vernikov report under the rubric "Behind the Scenes": "The Pentagon's Secret Plan"]

[Text] Madrid -- This alarming news was first reported by the London weekly THE OBSERVER, citing the well informed Institute of Political Studies in Washington:

"In the event of the outbreak of war," its correspondent wrote, "a secret U.S. Government plan for the use of nuclear weapons provides for the immediate delivery of antisubmarine missiles by Orion aircraft to various countries, including Spain, Canada, Iceland, and others. This plan is closely connected with the operations of the Rapid Deployment Force on NATO's north and south flanks." Naturally, in Madrid this report came as a bombshell.

Indeed, there was good cause for sounding the alarm, especially since a lengthy interview published in the newspaper DIARIO-16 the next day with one of the leading employees of the institute cited specific facts and details of the secret plan.

The author claims that Spain's share will be 32 missiles with nuclear warheads, to be sited at the American base at Rota, which has long since been prepared to receive them, and possibly also at two other bases: at Torrejon, quite near Madrid, and at Moron. All that is needed for the immediate deployment of these missiles, according to the secret plan, is an order from the U.S. President. The Spanish Government's opinion, the press notes, is not taken into account.

In other words, Spain, regardless of its own will, could, like other countries, become Washington's nuclear hostage in the event of a conflict. According to the source of the information, "the United States regards Spain as a NATO member that will not be able to refuse to accept these weapons."

All this is completely contrary to the official position of the Spanish Government, which has repeatedly declared its desire not to have nuclear weapons on its territory and to preserve its status as a nuclear-free state in future.

On Madrid's insistence, the United States was forced to remove nuclear weapons from its bases (or at least, to announce publicly that it had done so) back in 1979. Though, it may now be supposed, it retained the conditions for accepting such weapons in case of need.

Neither the Pentagon nor the Spanish Defense Ministry has yet uttered a single word in connection with the reports published in the British and Spanish press, and in the opinion of local observers this gives rise to gloomy thoughts to the effect that the secret plan really exists.

In this connection it is not superfluous to recall the growing strength of the broad campaign by Spanish democratic forces against the country's participation in NATO and for the immediate withdrawal from its territory. The present government's intention to maintain its membership of the North Atlantic bloc, seeking from the U.S. Government, in exchange, reductions in the personnel at its bases in Spain, can hardly mislead anyone with its transparent "balance." The secret plan in question is further confirmation of this.

SPANISH SOCIALISTS' NEW STANCE ON NATO VIEWED

LD231557 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 2000 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Yuriy Konstantinov Commentary]

[Text] Spanish Defense Minister Narciso Serra underlined in his article published in the newspaper EL PAIS, that "Spain's withdrawal from NATO would be historical irresponsibility." Our observer Yuriy Konstantinov writes:

This categorical statement by the Socialist who represents the military section in the Moncloa [Palace], does not constitute a revelation for many Spaniards. It is known that Narciso Serra and his followers openly argue in favor of full Spanish membership in NATO. This was received with praise in the United States during the visit by the Spanish defense minister to Washington. There has been a lot of water under the bridge since major Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] figures, among them Narciso Serra, indicated that entry into NATO is a giant step toward automatic independence from external situations and that entry into NATO offers no clear and appreciable advantages [sentence as heard]. The false advantages raised by the Democratic Center Union [UCD] government are neither quantifiable nor identifiable. These statements are taken from the pamphlet "Fifty Question About NATO" widely circulated in 1981 by the PSOE leadership.

The pamphlet introduction said that the PSOE would explain NATO and its position on it to the country. What did Felipe Gonzalez' government conclude 3 years ago regarding NATO and the result of continuing in the Atlantic alliance? We quote: NATO membership carries with it obligations and limitations; the risk of nuclearization of the country is run, constituting a regressive step because Spain has been non-nuclear since 1979; nuclearization increases the risks for the civil population; In the event of a conflict it makes Spain a certain target for the enemy; NATO opens up the possibility that Spain could be implicated in limited regional conflicts; NATO increases international tension and would harm our economic interests.

Well, these are some of the conclusions reached by the socialist party 3 years ago. They expressed the party's desire to tell the wide circles of Spanish public opinion the entire truth about the Atlantic bloc and its policy and to determine its position concerning NATO.

Today, when phrases such as "withdrawal from NATO by Spain would be an historical irresponsibility" appear in the pages of EL PAIS, it is fitting to recall that this is where Calvo Sotelo and other UCD politicians brought Spain. The question remains: What happened to the international situation or among Spanish socialists that brought about an abrupt change in their position on NATO? Unfortunately, up to now there has been no clarification on this from Moncloa, and Defense Minister Narciso Serra himself refused to answer this question in the EL PAIS interview. In the meantime, public opinion impatiently awaits clarification.

We remind you that 2 years ago the socialists won a victory in the parliamentary elections presenting as one of their major slogans the demand for the withdrawal of the country from NATO. They captured the votes of 10 million electors. Currently the voters note with alarm how they are linking the country to the military structure of NATO, although officially they reiterate a course toward freezing the process of military incorporation in the Atlantic alliance. Spain participates in many of NATO's military committees, it receives U.S. military technology, it participates in Atlantic military maneuvers, it increases its purchases of war materiel to modernize the army in accordance with NATO standards. In the United States they consider Madrid, tied by NATO commitments, to be more receptive and thus approve the construction of new Pentagon bases on Spanish territory. The Spanish press does not reject the possibility of U.S. nuclear arms deployment in the future for U.S. bases that exist on Spanish territory today; and the NATO bloc will serve as a lever for Washington to impose on Spain a nuclear decision favorable to it.

William Arkin, director of the U.S. Center for Research Into the Problems of Nuclear Arms, spoke recently in the pages of DIARIO-16 about the Pentagon's secret plans. As Arkin affirmed, the Pentagon proposes to install nuclear (?tipped) missiles in Rota, Torrejon, and Moron. As is provided for in the secret plan for the immediate deployment of those missiles, the order from the U.S. President is all that is needed. The press stresses that in this matter the views of the Spanish Government are not taken into account, or put another way, Spain may become Washington's nuclear hostage in the event of a conflict, against its will.

So these are the Atlantic realities Spain comes up against and may come up against in the future, and that place the country's security and the very life of millions of Spaniards in question.

FRENCH NUCLEAR WEAPONS POSITION EXAMINED

LD200343 Moscow International Service in French 2030 GMT 19 Jan 85

["Notes of a Publicist," with Boris Tumanov]

[Text] Good evening, dear listeners. We know that the French bourgeois mass media claim that the problems of daily life, problems linked with French national life, concern the French people more than what happens outside the borders of their country. It is claimed that the French people discuss the policies of the majority and the opposition, the economy, employment, prices, more often than disarmament, security, and the international situation in general. Those who may see a hidden reproach in what I have just said could reply: So, how does your fuss about security and disarmament concern us? We ensure our own defense, and it is the French president alone, elected by the French people who decides if France must go to war or not. We shall never place our Armed Forces under the command of an American general any more than we shall adopt a neutral position to please the Soviet Union. We are independent, certainly, but not to the point of forgetting that we belong to Western civilization. Let Moscow and Washington first settle their differences among themselves and we shall see afterwards.

I have heard this reasoning several times and especially at the time when the French Government was defending its position on the problem of taking into account the French nuclear missiles.

However, I remain convinced that France is just as concerned about the problems of European security as any other country of the continent, and that one day or another it will be obliged to abandon its position as academic spectator to seek opportunities for halting the arms race alongside the others. Today, more than ever, the French leaders can measure the relative nature of the independence of national defense. All that is required is for the United States to put into operation their projects for so-called space defense systems and France, if it holds to the Atlantic-style logic, will be confronted with a rather difficult dilemma: Either it will have to give up following the movement and put its fate in Washington's hands for good -- the latter, furthermore, is just waiting for this -- or it must try to set us a similar system for herself, but at the cost of its own economic ruin. In fact, why and for whose benefit do the French socialists want to maintain the credibility of the French nuclear potential? Yes, of course, I am not naive enough to think that France is expecting a war against the United States. These nuclear missiles have been targeted on Soviet territory for a long time. Is there a special reason for this? Nothing in the common history of our two countries, nothing in the USSR's behavior in the present day with regard to France justifies this faith on the part of the French socialists, which can only be ideological. Comrade Gromyko thus was perfectly right when speaking to Soviet journalists about the French, British and American nuclear potential. He said one might say it is the same company which is lined up on the same side of the barrier; Britain and France are member of the Atlantic alliance, he said, and it would be unjustifiable in the highest degree if NATO received a supplement, so to speak, a sort of gift, in the form of British and French missiles. In reality, it is first of all the United States that receives these gifts, because the artificial subtraction of the nuclear potential of Great Britain and France from the Western and European forces, allows the United States to deploy a larger number of its nuclear missiles on the continent. Great Britain is beginning to understand, so it seems, the absurdity of the situation and today recognizes at least the possibility of taking its nuclear forces into account. I know very well that France's policy is made in Paris and not in London, but I do not think that a lucid recognition of the objective realities could harm the independence and interests of France, above all in a Europe where there will be fewer weapons.

DENKTAS, KIPRIANOU END MEETING ON CYPRUS PROBLEM

LD210602 Moscow TASS in English 0534 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] New York January 21 TASS -- The meeting on the problem of Cyprus has ended here. It was attended by Spiros Kiprianou, president of Cyprus, the leader of the Greek Cypriot community of the island, and Rauf Denktas, the leader of the Turkish Cypriot community. The meeting was held under the auspices of U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar who on an instruction of the U.N. Security Council submitted to the sides a working plan for a settlement of the problem of Cyprus with a view to keeping Cyprus as a united independent state and a member of the Non-Aligned Movement.

The sides' remaining differences were not overcome at the meeting. However, as the U.N. secretary-general has emphasized, in the search for a solution of the Cyprus question "the gap has never been so narrow". In a statement made at the close of the meeting, Javier Perez de Cuellar pointed out that "as the parties are ready to continue their direct contacts within the framework of the good offices mission" entrusted to him by the U.N. Security Council, he will remain in touch with them with a view to their meeting again.

GREECE PROTESTS TO NATO OVER 'PROVOCATION'

LD231857 Moscow TASS in English 1827 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 23 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Oleg Shirokov writes:

The Greek Government has made a protest to the NATO Military Committee in Brussels over an "unacceptable provocation undermining the democratic institutions of Greece and insulting its Armed Forces". What has caused such a categorical and resolute protest of a sovereign West European state? The point is that a scenario for staging a military coup in Greece "in the event of a victory of left-wing forces in parliamentary elections" was "played" at the NATO Military College in Rome. Dhimitrios Maroudhas, an official representative of the Greek Government, confirmed that the scenario provided for support for the putschists from aborad and said that a repetition of such an action would be of decisive consequence for Greece's relations with NATO.

In protest Athens recalled three Greek officers and one diplomat, who were under training at the NATO College in Rome. Judging by the Greek press commentaries, the country's public evaluates this incident as a deliberate attempt at bringing pressure to bear on the Government of Greece with the aim of making it give up its independent foreign policy.

It is apt to recall in this connection the explicit statements by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of Greece setting forth the main trends in its foreign policy. Addressing a meeting of the parliamentary group of the ruling Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) Party in Athens, the prime minister said that over the period of the party's stay in power in Greece "conditions have been created when the head of government is democratically elected rather than named from abroad". In the past, the prime minister pointed out, our defence met above all NATO's aims.

The United States looked upon the Armed Forces of Greece not as a force defending the country, but as a police machine in Greece. The prime minister stressed in his speech that Greece plays a particularly important role in the Balkans and the Mediterranean, favours a peaceful development of these regions.

The sovereign state's independent policy exasperates Washington. It is not for the first time that the masters of the North Atlantic bloc, above all the United States, allow themselves to meddle in the home affairs of Greece, and not only of Greece. It is also apt to recall NATO's repeated interference in the internal affairs of France, Italy and other member-countries of the alliance. Yet, the latest case is, perhaps, the most cynical and crude one. At issue this time is not only political pressure, but also the use of the NATO Armed Forces. This highly telltale episode in the history of the North Atlantic bloc has once again shown that NATO is an instrument in the hands of Washington's politicians, a very dangerous instrument constituting a threat not only to universal peace, but also to the members of that military alliance themselves.

IRISH CP DELEGATION VISITS USSR 13-20 JAN

PM230833 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Communist Party of Ireland Delegation Visits USSR"]

[Text] A delegation of the Communist Party of Ireland [CPI] headed by the party's general secretary, J. Stewart, was in the Soviet Union 13 through 20 January at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

After talks at the CPSU Central Committee, following which a statement was published, the CPI delegation had meetings with the AUCCTU leadership, with the editorial board of the journal KOMMUNIST, and at the CPSU Central Committee International Department.

The members of the CPI delegation had talks at the USSR Academy of Sciences Institutes of World Economics and International Relations, Economics of the World Socialist System, and the International Workers Movement, and at the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences and Social Sciences Institute.

The Irish comrades had meetings at the Committee of Soviet Women, the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, and the Committee of Youth Organizations of the USSR.

The CPI delegation invited a CPSU delegation to Ireland to familiarize itself with the CPI's activity.

COMPARISON OF AWARD PRESENTED TO AUSTRIA'S MUHRI

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian in its 16 January Morning Edition runs on page 4 an article under the heading "Presentation of Soviet Award". The article, which deals with the presentation of an award to Austrian Communist Party leader Franz Muhri by Kuznetsov, Central Committee Politburo member and Supreme Soviet Presidium first deputy chairman, has been compared to the Moscow Domestic version published in the 16 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page G 6, revealing the following changes:

Paragraph one, first line IZVESTIYA has "15 January" instead of "today."

Paragraph two, last line reads: ...cooperation between the peoples of Austria and the Soviet Union. [rewording)

Paragraph three, last line reads: ...and proletarian internationalism. Soviet people highly value the Communist Party of Austria's struggle for the Republic of Austria to pursue a policy based on the State Treaty and the Law on Permanent Neutrality and the contribution made by the Communist Party of Austria to the development of relations of friendship and good-neighborly cooperation between Austria and the Soviet Union. Franz Muhri expressed... (picking upfourth paragraph, line one, supplying additional passage)

Paragraph four line six, IZVESTIYA reads...democracy and socialism. The adherence of the Communist Party of Austria to international solidarity and indissoluble friendship with the CPSU and its advocacy of the further development and strengthening of the friendship between our peoples, the award recipient noted, accord with the interests of the Austrian working class and with Austria's national interests. (adding additional passage)

CHANGE UNLIKELY IN USSR-VATICAN RELATIONS

PM221155 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 19 Jan 85 p 13

[Text] Rome -- A papal visit to the Soviet Union and the establishment of diplomatic relations between Moscow andthe Vatican is impossible now but not to be ruled out for the future. It all depends on how the Vatican's present attitude evolves.

This is basically what seems to emerge from an interview that PRAVDA editor Viktor Grigorevich Afanasyev has given to Jaime Rodano, editor of IL NUOVO SPETTATORE. "In principle," PRAVDA's editor says, "the Vatican could have a major role and perform a dynamically positive action within the context of international relations. With great frankness and equal regret I must say, however, that the Vatican right makes it very difficult to expect any significant moves from Rome in this direction.

This being the case, that is as long as the Vatican maintains its present line, it is entirely unrealistic to talk about establishing mutual diplomatic relations and quite impossible to consider a visit by John Paul II to the Soviet Union. Of course, it is difficult for us to give advice to popes: We are atheists. But may I be permitted to say that every real, not rhetorical, step toward peace, however small, would be welcomed unreservedly by our government."

DANISH CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD

LD152019 Moscow TASS in English 1928 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] Copenhagen January 15 TASS -- A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Denmark was held here. It discussed questions of the party's activity at the present stage, the tasks of the struggle of the Communists for peace and the relaxation of international tension, in defence of vital interests of the Danish working people.

The statement adopted at the plenary meeting says that the Soviet-American meeting in Geneva opened new opportunities in the struggle for peace. It has set the basis for talks between the USSR and the USA whose objective will be to work out effective arrangements aimed at preventing the arms race in space and stopping it on earth.

The Danish Communists condemned NATO's "dual decision" which has resulted in the deployment of new U.S. nuclear weapons in Europe.

The plenary meeting criticized the Reagan problem of "star wars" whose implementation in practice, the statement says, would mean a still more dangerous spiral of the arms race.

The plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Denmark urged the Danish working people to step up the struggle for peace, against the Pentagon's plan for the militarization of space, to pool the efforts in support of the demand to proclaim the north of Europe a nuclear-free zone, for the immediate opening of the talks on questions of disarmament.

SWEDISH PAPER REJECTS DRA 'APPEAL' THREAT

PM171441 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Using the Blackmail Method"]

[Excerpt] Stockholm, 16 Jan -- A grubby note that arrived recently at the editorial offices of the newspaper NORRSKENSFLAMMAN, press organ of the Swedish Workers Party-Communists [as published], is evidence of shameless blackmail on the part of reactionary circles.

The anonymous authors of the note, which was couched in an extremely malicious and threatening tone, demanded that the newspaper's management print a provocative appeal expressing support for the counterrevolutionary gangs operating on DRA territory. Otherwise, the note reads, the newspaper's editorial offices "will be blown up or burned down and its editor executed."

Of course, the newspaper will not carry any "appeal," Alf Levenborg, chief editor of NORRSKENSFLAMMAN, declared. However, the receipt of this anonymous letter convincingly attests to what vile methods are resorted to by minions of the U.S. CIA, which directs the criminal activity of Afghan counterrevolutionaries guilty of killing doctors and teachers and destroying kindergartens and schools. The note, A. Levenborg pointed out, has been forwarded to the police organs for investigation, since the newspaper's entire experience indicates that such threats must not simply be disregarded.

BRIEFS

USSR-AUSTRIAN INFORMATION EXCHANGE -- Vienna January 21 TASS -- An agreement between the Institute of Scientific Information on Social Sciences of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis on Cooperation in the Information Servicing and Exchange of Information has been signed in Laxemburg, lower Austria. The agreement provides for a possibility to use data banks of the automated system of the information servicing of the Soviet institute, the holding of joint consultations and the exchange of specialists. The work with data banks will be carried out through the Austrian communications firm "Radio Austria" and the Soviet national centre of the automated exchange of information. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1304 GMT 21 Jan 85 LD]

SWISS-SOVIET CULTURAL MEETING -- The delegation of the Association for Developing Cultural Relations Between Switzerland and the USSR held a meeting at the Uzbek Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. The meeting discussed many administrative questions on the holding a Soviet Union Day by Uzbekistan in Switzerland in March 1985. [Summary] [Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1310 GMT 17 Jan 85 GF]

MOSCOW TV VIEWS ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL FROM LEBANON

LD232219 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 23 Jan 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by Vladimir Dunayev]

[Text] What is the meaning of the announced withdrawal of Israeli troops from South Lebanon? First of all, one must wait for the actual withdrawal; it is to be in three phases. The first phase is from the al-Awali River to the Litani River -- a distance of 30 km -- which the Israeli soldiers are to leave in mid-February. All sorts of maneuvers are possible here. As yet, it seems more like a redeployment of troops. Second, this is of course a forced measure. It was possible to predict it right from the time that the bubble burst for the attempt of the U.S. squadron and Marines in Beirut. The U.S. cartoonist (Simpson) has found a graphic explanation for this withdrawal of Israeli troops. He has depicted it thus: On an Israeli tank with U.S. tracks an important part has broken down -- the Israeli economy. [video still of cartoon] This also explains some things, for with mad inflation and incomprehensible debts you will not get far. And there is no need to explain where these debts and this inflation originate. To wander around the Near East for many years in tanks is a ruinous undertaking. But there is yet another explanation. It was given by Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin. He stated that he had decided to withdraw troops from South Lebanon when he became convinced that they -- the Israeli troops -- were unable to maintain the necessary control in these regions. This is what was said, notice, by the Israeli defense minister himself.

Israel made many miscalculations. It overestimated the strength of its economy, underestimated the staunchness of the defenders of Beirut and the impregnability of the Druze citadels, and much more. But the immediate cause of the decision to withdraw troops from South Lebanon was the fact that the land was burning beneath the feet of the Israeli soldiers. Every day, the partisans and patriots have been and still are doing battle with the occupationists. Every day, there are funerals being held in Israel. The staff of the Israeli forces were also being blown up. It was beyond the capability of Yitzhaq Rabin's army to maintain occupation regimes at the same time in the west bank of Jordan, the Gaza Strip, and in red-hot South Lebanon.

SOVIET AID, INFLUENCE IN SYRIA OUTLINED

PM231531 Damascus Al-Ba'th in Arabic 17 Jan 85 p 3

[Valentin Chemodin article: "Growing Development of Soviet-Syrian Relations"]

[Text] Moscow -- Something that has created deep satisfaction in the Soviet Union is the fact that the question of the current development in the Soviet-Syrian relations of friendship and cooperation occupied an important place in the proceedings of the eighth regional conference of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. In the meantime, the strengthening of ties between Moscow and Damascus is a cause of open dismay for imperialist forces. It is no coincidence that imperialist and Zionist forces tried persistently during the conference meetings to case shadows on Soviet aid to the Arab countries in general and Syria in particular, seeking notably to portray Soviet aid as "ineffectual."

What are in fact the basic characteristics of the multifaceted cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Arab countries?

The CPSU program has formulated the policy of the Soviet state toward the newly liberated countries as follows: "The CPSU regards fraternal alliance with the peoples that have liberated themselves from the imperialist or semi-imperialist yoke as one of the cornerstones of its policy in the international field.

"This alliance depends on the unity of the vital interests of world socialism and the world national liberation movement. The CPSU believes that its international duty lies in helping peoples who follow the course of securing and strengthening national independence, and all peoples, to liquidate the colonialist system complete."

Guided by its principled foreign policy, the Soviet Union is constantly expanding its economic cooperation with the Arab countries on a long-term, mutual-benefit basis, and in this field it proceeds mostly through governmental agreements similar to those which it has with Syria.

The Soviet Union directs its cooperation with Syria first and foremost toward the pressing and vital needs of this Arab country and with a view to helping to strengthen economic independence.

The Soviet Union helps the Syrian side in carrying out design work, exploration, and scientific research and supplies the necessary equipment and material for the building of installations, and it sends specialists to provide technical assistance during the implementation of projects, the installation and operation of equipment, and the organization of production. It also contributes to the training of the national cadres.

One of the most important characteristics of the economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Syria is that it encourages the establishment and strengthening of progressive trends in the Syrian economy such as the development of the state sector, which represents an effective means in the struggle for the achievement of economic independence. The establishments that are built with Soviet economic and technical aid expand the material and technical backup for the state sector, which has been substantially entrenched since the beginning of the corrective movement on 16 November 1970. The Soviet-Syrian cooperation is linked to national development programs which Syria is carrying out through self-dependence. Cooperation between the two countries strengthens this process and helps us to benefit from the Republic's natural and manpower resources in a more comprehensive manner, to control economic and development activities, and to establish the basic sectors of the Republic's national economy -- energy, oil industry, irrigation, transportation, and the training of national cadres. Syria has built and commissioned 41 economic establishments with Soviet help, and there are about 20 projects still under way.

Economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Syria is successfully developing. I was convinced of this when I met a few days ago at the headquarters of the State Commission for International Economic Relations with Yuriy Pozin, secretary in charge of the Soviet-Syrian Standing Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation. He said that work is being carried out in the committee to prepare for talks between the two friendly sides with the aim of concluding a new government agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Syria. There is talk of a number of new projects.

Soviet-Syrian economic cooperation has assumed great importance in past decades in the light of the continuing Israeli aggression.

"Our country," as the CPSU Central Committee telegram to the Eighth Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Congress said, "will continue to help the Syrian Arab people to strengthen their independence and sovereignty and to proceed on the road to progress."

The Soviet Union's growing economic strength combined with its continuing development of foreign economic relations and its firm resolve to strengthen the alliance with the forces of national liberation is a guarantee that will ensure successes for the Arab countries in their current struggle to consolidate independence, peace, and social progress.

TANZANIAN COUP ATTEMPT LINKED TO U.S., UK

PM231934 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Tanzania: Conspirators On Trial"]

[Text] Dar-es-Salaam, 22 Jan -- The public trial of 19 conspirators accused of planning a coup d'etat which aimed to overthrow the government and kill the leaders of Tanzania has begun.

It was established during the preliminary investigation that certain circles in the United States and Britain were involved in the plot. According to one witness, a British warship was to have approached Tanzania's shores on the day of the planned coup to provide support for the putschists. The United States was also planning to send warships cruising in the Indian Ocean to assist the rebels. The United States and Britain had promised the conspirators economic assistance had they succeeded in their subversive operation and in establishing a pro-Western regime in Tanzania.

U.S. NUCLEAR SCIENTISTS WORKING IN SOUTH AFRICA

LD221553 Moscow TASS in English 1428 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Maputo January 22 TASS -- According to reports from Johannesburg, the South African Electric Power Supply Commission has admitted the fact that several U.S. nuclear scientists are working in South Africa. This comes as a violation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons signed by the United States.

20 Experts from the United States are employed at the nuclear power plant in Koeberg alone, according to a spokesman for the Electric Power Supply Commission. Annually two of its reactors can produce the amount of plutonium sufficient for the production of 43 atomic bombs. Forty more U.S. experts in nuclear installations recruited by the commission of late are working at other installations in South Africa.

Research into the field of production of mass annihilation weapons is conducted at a secret research center in Fauro, and the National Nuclear Center in Pelindab. South Africa is implementing its nuclear plans which have a pronounced militarist tilt with the direct assistance from the United States, Great Britain, West Germany and France. They not only made nuclear technology available to the apartheid regime but also render it allround assistance in the development of its nuclear capability and supply the equipment necessary for that in violation of international agreements.

Hypocritically announcing that their nuclear research effort is civilian-oriented, the racist authorities of South Africa are trying to mislead the international community as to the real essence of its plans, the Mozambican newspaper COMBATE [title as received] writes. There is no doubt that Pretoria rulers are striving to acquire nuclear weapons in order to pursue a policy of nuclear blackmail with respect to independent African states.

SOUTH AFRICAN-MOZAMBICAN REBEL LINKS VIEWED

LD222308 Moscow TASS in English 2108 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 22 TASS -- TASS commentator Yuriy Ulyanovskiy writes:

Leader of the so-called "Mozambican National Resistance" Fernandes paid a visit to the South African capital again, a week after South African president Botha denied the existence of ties between the republic of South Africa and the "Mozambican National Resistance."

The racist regime comes to live ever more then double game in the framework of "quiet diplomacy" in the south of Africa worked out by Washington specialists. Remaining the chief suppliers of arms to anti-Mozambican gangs, Botha and his associates talk about "observing the spirit and letter" of the "Nkomati Agreement" concluded with Mozambique, the agreement in accordance with which the Republic of South Africa pledged itself to withdraw support from the MNR. Following the example of their patrons in Washington who assure the world that they are "persuading South African leaders to give up the policy of apartheid and live in peace with their neighbours, the Pretoria rulers declare that they exert themselves to comple the MNR to stop hostilities.

But no [word indistinct] the racist leaders may say in Nkomati, Pretoria or elsewhere, real facts [words indistinct] of them are supplying MNR gangs with everything necessary and, by all indications, are not going to abandon this policy. Bandits from the MNR taken prisoner admitted that South African instructors are [words indistinct] of [word indistinct] operation of the MNR gang which get instructions from the South African radio centre. After special training, groups of saboteurs are being sent from South African territory to Mozambican border districts, while weapons and military equipment they are using leave no doubt about their makes. In a word, numerous facts show that the Republic of South Africa does not observe the agreement, the Mozambican newspaper NOTICIAS writes. Thus, South African leaders talk about their adherence to the letter and spirit of peace arrangements, while in reality they use them as a tactical method for undermining progressive states and national liberation movements of the South of Africa with the use of terroristic groupings.

GREETINGS MESSAGES EXCHANGED WITH BENIN

PM231428 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jan 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "On the Occasion of the National Holiday"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers have sent a telegram to Matthieu Kerekou, chairman of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin Central Committee, president of the People's Republic of Benin, and chairman of the National Executive Council, conveying to him, the party, the government, and the friendly Beninese people cordial congratulations and wishes for successes in party and state building on the occasion of the country's national holiday.

People in the Soviet Union, the telegram says, feel great sympathy for the efforts made by the Beninese people who, under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin, are persistently advancing along the path of progressive socioeconomic transformations and making as great a contribution as possible to the cause of the peoples' struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid.

In his reply telegram, M. Kerekou expresses fervent and sincere gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes.

The telegrams express confidence that the further development of friendly Soviet-Beninese relations and cooperation in the political, economic, cultural, and other spheres will serve the long-term interests of our two peoples and the augmenting of their joint efforts for the sake of ending the arms race, preventing nuclear war, and strengthening universal peace.

U.S. MILITARY AID TO CENTRAL AMERICA VIEWED

LD231232 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 23 Jan 85

[By correspondent Igor Goranskiy in Mexico]

[Text] The United States is continuing to link its militarist plans in Central America with Honduras and El Salvador. That is the conclusion reached by observers in several Mexican newspapers in evaluating the short visit to five Central American countries by Robert McFarlane, the U.S. President's national security adviser, which has just ended.

In a television interview the White House representative promised to maintain constant military aid to Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala as well as Costa Rica and Panama throughout the 4 years to come. Once again he attacked the revolutionary Government of Nicaragua, indirectly reproaching it for pursuing an internationalist policy in the region.

On the situation in El Salvador McFarlane expressed the intention of asking the U.S. Congress to increase military aid to the El Salvador regime this year for the struggle, as he put it, against the insurgent movement in the country.

Special attention was paid to the meeting with the president of Honduras with whom there was discussion of concluding new bilateral military agreements. The Government of Honduras is trying to persuade Washington to triple its economic aid which last year amounted to $300 million. For this purpose Honduras agrees to extend the joint military maneuvers being held on its territory until March this year. It is also prepared to provide the United States with a large area of land so that it can build a group military base and another U.S. airfield.

All these plans are in conflict with the proposals of the Contadora Group for a peaceful settlement of the area situation and once again show the unwillingness of the United States to resolve the armed conflicts in Central America by peaceful means.

Funds for El Salvador

LD190952 Moscow TASS in English 0927 GMT 19 Jan 85

[Text] Washington January 19 TASS -- The Reagan administration is bent on pressing for bigger military and economic aid to El Salvador in the current fiscal year, White House Assistant Press Secretary Larry Speakes confirmed today. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, the White House is going to ask for another 172 million dollars in such aid in addition to the 454 million dollars already endorsed by Congress this fiscal year.

Speakes said the administration's plans reflected the "recommendations" made by the National Commission on Central America in a report issued last year.

PANAMA'S CARDOZE CITED ON CANAL TREATY LAPSES

LD210935 Moscow TASS in English 0829 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] Panama City January 21 TASS -- Panama is expressing concern over the damage inflicted upon its interests in connection with the failure of the United States to abide by the Panama Canal treaties, said Panamanian Foreign Minister Fernando Cardoze.

He was addressing here a meeting of the Governing Council of the Panama Canal Commission. The minister pointed out the discrimination of Panamanian personnel at the institutions and services of the commission, where the key posts are, as before, held by the Americans in violation of the schedule for a gradual takeover of the canal by Panama as envisaged by the treaties. Thus only 18 of 248 pilots are Panamanians, F. Cardoze pointed out. Apart from that, the facilities and buildings which the Americans are to turn over to Panama in keeping with the treaties, are, as a rule not maintained by them in goods order and fall into disrepair.

F. Cardoze stressed that the treaties concluded with Panama make it incumbent upon the USA to turn over the canal linking two oceans and all of its facilities in good repair to the Republic by the year of 2000.

As the Panamanian press repeatedly pointed out the USA is doing its utmost in an attempt to protract the implementation of the canal treaties and preserve its control over that important waterway after the year 2000.

COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHILE CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY

PY222125 Moscow Radio Magallanes in Spanish to Chile 0200 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Political commentary by Pedro Correall]

[Excerpt] Eleven years of permanent repression and a sustained and intense anticommunist campaign unleashed by the country's most powerful means of information have not been able to destroy the Communist Party of Chile [PCCh].

On the contrary, the party's influence has now increased with new members who have found in the party clear ideas, a definite path, and the kind of heroic spirit that enlightened our forefathers in their struggle for independence.

Last week a ceremony was held in Santiago to celebrate the 63d founding anniversary of the PCCh. Leaders of the party and other political organizations, in addition to spokesmen of the union movement attended the celebration.

The main speaker of the event, a labor leader, reaffirmed the need to use all the means of struggle to overthrow the tyranny and that the unity of the large political and social sectors, without exclusions and with their growing mobilization, can create conditions to speed up the end of the current regime.

The speaker added: We have been criticized by opposition sectors who believe that the return to democracy will only be achieved through peaceful means. We do not want violence; on the contrary, we love peace, but Pinochet is not going to leave just because he has been asked to do so. The people have the right to defend themselves, to use all the resources at their disposal, and to have their right to life respected.

It is very significant that in the midst of intensified repression and the state of siege Communist Party was able to celebrate its anniversary and that all kinds of popular organizations have been able to continue in various ways their struggle against the fascist dictatorship.

CHILEAN PARTY'S ABSENCE FROM PACT EXPLAINED

PY211712 Moscow Radio Magallanes in Spanish to Chile 0230 GMT 19 Jan 85

[Excerpt] The public is aware of the existence of an opposition document called the Constitutional Pact. It is also known that efforts have been made to reach a consensus and have all political forces sign the pact.

On this issue, we have a recorded version of an interview with Popular Democratic Movement [MDP] leader Patricio Alles. The news agency NEW VOICE [as heard] has sent the recording to us. We will broadcast the question and answers of the part of the interview dealing with this issue.

Alles was first asked why the Constitutional Pact was not signed, despite the desire to reach an accord. The reporter added that it is said that the pact was not signed mainly because of the disagreements with the Communist Party, and becuase of discrepancies about the definition of violent methods.

Patricio Alles answered that the pact was drawn up by the socialist bloc and that it was fully supported by the MDP. The reporter then asked him what had happened, because the Constitutional Pact had not been signed. This is what MDP leader Patricio Alles said:

[Begin Alles recording] The Christian Democratic Party and some rightist sectors of the Democratic Alliance added a final paragraph to the socialist bloc document we had already accepted. This paragraph deals with tactical matters and limits the forms of struggle which the people can resort to in order to terminate the Pinochet dictatorship. First, this has revealed that [words indistinct].

Second, we have not actually raised the question of using violence. There have been no discrepancies about the definition of violent methods, either. We are not interested in classifying the struggle against Pinochet as either violent or nonviolent. What we are interested in is whether a given formula is democratic or antidemocratic.

The truth is that the final paragraph attempts to tie the people's hands and restrict their possibilities. It is not only the Communist Party but the whole MDP that does not accept the idea that the people should adopt the methods proposed by some opposition sectors. In this regard, even though we disagree with some methods of struggle we do not believe to be useful, we applaud those who have adopted them because, after all, they are struggling. We applaud those who pray, although we are convinced that it is useless; we applaud them just the same because they struggle. We also applaud those who pray to God that the Pinochet regime come to an end, although, because of our ideology and because of our principles, we are convinced that this is also useless; but we respect and applaud them. Therefore, the least we can ask is that those who want to give their lives to end this regime by resorting to any type of action not be rejected. Therefore, we will not sign a document banning the different types of struggle the people can adopt or, much less, one which disparages the forms of struggle the people can adopt with their own means to defend themselves from this regime of violence.[end recording]

CHILEAN OPPOSITION LEADER URGES UNITY

PY231734 Moscow Radio Magallanes in Spanish to Chile 0200 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] You are listening to Ricardo Lagos, the Democratic Alliance [AD] leader, who granted an interview to the NEW VOICE news agency in which he reviewed the present political situation in Chile, particularly the Chilean people's struggle against the dictatorship, the pursuit of steps that will lead to the unity of the opposition, and the prospects of the movement.

Lagos noted that in 1984, the social mobilization achieved an important following among the general Chilean public. The opposition was able to achieve a consensus on the need to achieve democracy now, particularly during the demonstrations carried out in March, September, and October.

Ricardo Lagos said that first the regime tried to find an economic solution through Economy Minister Modesto Collados and Finance Minister Carlos Escobar. However, when this maneuver failed it implemented the state of siege to obstruct the increasing mobilization of the people; that is, the government was compelled to declare war on Chilean society.

Lagos added: But by applying force, the regime will promote an opposition force; through the use of violence, it will generate violence; by declaring war on Chilean society, the regime will generate another declaration of war. Speaking on this issue, the AD leader noted that in the letter the AD submitted to the chiefs of the Armed Forces in December, the opposition organization offered the possibility of achieving a political solution.

Regarding the junta members' reply to the AD letter, which was vigorously rejected by [Navy Commander] Toribio Merino and [Air Force Commander] Fernando Matthei, Lagos noted:

[Begin Lagos recording] We were almost sure of how the regime was going to answer the letter because the regime does not understand political solutions, only military solutions, which only shows how isolated it is.

We are certain that no one will be able to blame the opposition for not making a serious effort aimed at achieving a political solution to the Chilean crisis. [end recording]

Asked about the new steps to be taken by the opposition, he said: It is not a matter of the future steps that will be taken. No proposal can be raised without a simultaneous social mobilization and the backing of the social sectors. Politics always entails negotiations, but the holding of negotiations presupposes sufficient backing to be able to negotiate. He added: The first mobilizations should not only be mobilizations against Pinochet but also mobilizations aimed at achieving a political solution to the crisis.

Asked about the talks among the opposition groups on the signing of a constitutional pact, Lagos noted that these talks have been held and that the main participants are the National Party, the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], the Socialist Party, and the Communist Party. But he refused to give details on the talks. In this regard, Lagos said that although the talks have not yielded an agreement, they will continue with the objective of trying to achieve a greater consensus. Speaking about the Constitutional Pact, Ricardo Lagos noted that there are some opposition groups that are trying to achieve a solution, but at the expense of exculding some national sectors.

[Begin Lagos recording] I am not denying that there are sectors that believe the solution of the Chilean crisis may be achieved through the installation of a center-right government; that there are those who believe a solution may be achieved through the installation of an illegitimate government; and that there are those who believe that this can be achieved by excluding an important sector of Chilean society, such as the Chilean leftist sector. [Words indistinct], we socialists shall never support a [words indistinct] solution. [end recording] :agos also reasserted his position in this regard.

[Begin recording] No Chilean should be excluded, all should participate. Therefore, I believe that it is inadmissible to propose that a solution to the Chilean crisis can be achieved through the exclusion of any sector, including the ultraleftist sectors. (?The only ones) who should be excluded are those who have cooperated with the dictatorship. [end recording]

In his interview with the NEW VOICE news agency, Ricardo Lagos noted that in view of the serious problems affecting Chilean society, the opposition is becoming a valid option to replace the dictatorship, but this calls for greater unity and I hope this is achieved before it is too late.

EDITORIAL ON MONITORING OF IMPLEMENTED DECISIONS

PM221609 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jan 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Monitoring the Fulfillment of Decisions"]

[Excerpt] "It is not enough to make good decisions," Comrade K.U. Chernenko has noted. "It is necessary to know how to organize their fulfillment and the checking and monitoring of what is done to ensure that these decisions are implemented unconditionally and on schedule. And we do not need mere formal monitoring, on paper, but businesslike, practical monitoring."

Much has been done recently by the party committees in the course of the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee resolution on further improving the monitoring and checking of execution in light of the 26th party congress decisions. In most cases the decisions adopted are substantiated profoundly and comprehensively and the ways and means of achieving high end results are indicated. Time scales and responsible officials are clearly specified. At party committee plenums and meetings of Communists, briefings are given on progress in implementing decisions. Leaders' reports are a widespread practice. The work of commissions for monitoring the administration's activity has been stepped up markedly.

However, as PRAVDA's mail shows, due attention is not devoted to this important matter everywhere. Certain party committees and bureaus prepare resolutions on questions discussed hastily and without taking account of the opinion of competent specialists and production frontrunners. Naturally, these resolutions tend to generalize and are marred by their abstract and declarative nature. It is therefore necessary to adopt numerous repeat decisions on the same problems. In these cases it is useless to talk of concrete results.

Certain party and economic leaders expect resolutions and orders to have some kind of magic force and fail to back them up with concrete organizational work. For instance, subdivisions of the USSR Ministry of the Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises [as published] spend much time on compiling numerous orders, decisions, and measures, but because of the lack of proper monitoring, they remain on paper. The tasks which the ministry is set go unfulfilled. Schedules for the construction of many projects are above the norm. At times, construction work takes place without careful preliminary preparation of design and estimate documentation, and considerable overexpenditure of metals and cement occurs, as well as idle time by workers and machinery.

Monitoring is really effective when instead of covering individual apsects of the work, it is all-encompassing and takes place not on an occasional basis, but constantly. This arrangement makes it possible to expose and eliminate even minor omissions in good time and prevent them from developing into major errors. Unfortunately, people sometimes forget this. Monitoring amounts to nothing more than recording the miscalculations which have occurred. Not infrequently, monitoring organizations and various commissions duplicate each other's work and study the issues only superficially. It is necessary to make stricter demands regarding the quality of the checks carried out and to work persistently to eradicate work that is merely formal and for show. The strength of monitoring lies not in the number of measures adopted, but in the resolution of a concrete task.

Effective monitoring is inextricably linked with publicity. It must not be carried out behind closed doors, but in full fiew of everyone, and its results must be made known to all the working people.

Party committees and primary party organizations are called upon to inform Communists and nonparty people widely on the fulfillment of the decisions adopted and the action taken on proposals and criticisms put forward at meetings and in letters, and statements. Regular statements by leaders to the population and reports to labor collectives do much to promote this.

Great significance is attached to further increasing exactingness in relation to economic cadres. We must strive to ensure that the responsible worker always finishes what he has started and is able, in Lenin's words, to "check the work." The primary party organizations of ministries and departments are called upon to improve monitoring of the apparatus' work. The task is to increase the responsibility of every worker for the implementation of party and government directives and to channel their creative initiative into improving management, planning, and the economic machinery.

LENIN'S PRESENT RELEVANCE FOR USSR VIEWED

PM231201 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 Jan 85 First Edition p 1

[Viktor Trushkov article under the "Journalist's Thoughts" rubric: "Using Ilich's Vital Thought as a Yardstick" -- passages in uppercase printed in boldface in original]

[Text] Tomorrow, as always, we will be paying tribute to V.I. Lenin's memory. And each year, on the eve of 21 January, we look back at the past and measure our deeds and intentions against V.I. Lenin's life and ideological legacy.

Lenin's ideas are always topical for us. I will not be exaggerating if I say that this is particularly so today, on the eve of our discussion of the new edition of the party program, when working people are continuing to broadly assimilate the party's authentically innovatory and profoundly creative conclusions on the nature of developed socialism, its characteristics, and the basic guidelines for improving it.

...It was the beginning of February 1920. V.I. Lenin was absorbed with the vital concerns of the moment. The civil war was still raging. The transport situation was catastrophic. But then came pleasant news: A wire was received that a treaty between the RSFSR and Estonia had been signed. In the evening there was a sitting of the First Session of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee, Seventh Convocation. Vladimir Ilich delivered a report on the republic's internal and external position, an account addressed to the most urgent problems of the time. In it we find a typically Leninist long-term view of the world, the view of a thinker firmly based in fact who is at the same time progressive.

THE MOST DIFFICULT TASK, GIVEN THE CHANGES IN SOCIAL LIFE, IS THE TASK OF TAKING ACCOUNT OF THE DISTINCTIVENESS OF EACH TRANSITION. THE WHOLE PROBLEM AND ART OF POLITICS CONSISTS IN TAKING ACCOUNT OF THE DISTINCTIVE TASKS OF EACH TRANSITION. How important and valuable V.I. Lenin considered this idea to be can be gauged by his repeating it twice, almost word for word, within a single paragraph!

Lenin's contemporaries were repeatedly struck by his amazing ability to detect the beginning of a new stage in a complex and contradictory historical process. Even his closest comrades-in-arms sometimes failed to notice qualitative changes in the fantastic speed of social dynamics. But Ilich discerned them with precision and administration. And he explained that THE REQUIREMENT THAT MARXISM MAKES OF EVERY SERIOUS POLICY IS THAT FACTS ALLOWING PRECISE OBJECTIVE VERIFICATION SHOULD SERVE AND BE ADOPTED AS ITS BASIS.

How topical and opposite Lenin's thinking is today, when the party, on the eve of its 27th congress, is carrying out major, in-depth analysis of the contemporary stage of our social development. It is clear that the reality of our society, which has entered the stage of developed socialism, is a contradictory combination of truly colossal achievements in socialist creation and unresolved contemporary issues. Our goal is quite clear -- we are seeking to create a society of social justice and social equility, a society where class differences no longer exist. THE TRANSITION TO THIS SOCIETY IS NECESSARILY LONG, A TRANSITION WHICH CAN BE DELAYED STILL FURTHER BY HASTY AND CARELESS ADMINISTRATIVE OR LEGISLATIVE MEASURES.

Reliance on sober analysis of the facts -- a huge number of facts -- was a requirement constantly voiced by V.I. Lenin. We find it both in the earliest works, when the young leader of the Russian proletariat criticized the idealistic utopias of the populists, and in his last articles, the articles containing his forecasts and testament. But reliance on and reverence for facts is not at all the same as being mundane when it comes to formulating tasks. In-depth analysis of reality is the most reliable springboard for inspiration and progressive thinking.

WE HAVE NOW OBTAINED THE QUITE RARE OPPORTUNITY, HISTORICALLY SPEAKING, OF ESTABLISHING A TIMETABLE FOR CARRYING OUT FUNDAMENTAL SOCIAL CHANGES, AND WE CAN NOW CLEARLY SEE WHAT CAN BE DONE IN 5 YEARS AND WHAT NEEDS MUCH MORE TIME.

This conclusion was reached by Ilich through great effort -- during the years of Siberian exile, the agonizing burden of emigration, and the revolutionary enthusiasm of the first years of socialist creation.

Vladimir Ilich was already gravely ill. He could not even write, and had to dictate. Yet, he painstakingly selected from the vast number of his ideas those which were most substantial and vital for the future. These included the fact that after the October Revolution we obtained the rare opportunity to establish the timing of historical changes.

And here is what his last and celebrated article "Better Few But Better," states. It is again turned toward the future, and again it is about paying the most serious attention to facts. Only the ability to see and analyze them can be an accurate criterion of the reliability of responsible party and soviet workers. WE MUST IMBUE OURSELVES WITH A SALUTARY DISTRUST OF HASTY ADVANCE, ALL BRAGGING, AND SO FORTH. WE MUST CAREFULLY CONSIDER THE VERIFICATION OF THOSE STEPS FORWARD WHICH WE ANNOUNCE BY THE HOUR AND IMPLEMENT BY THE MINUTE, AND WHICH WE SUBSEQUENTLY SEE BY THE SECOND, ARE UNSOUND, FLIMSY, AND INCOMPREHENSIBLE. HASTE HERE WOULD BE THE MOST HARMFUL OF ALL.

Let us again return to February 1920, to the aforementioned session of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee, where Ilich stressed the vital need to take account of the distinctiveness of social transitions. On the eve of the session at which the leader's strict methodological requirement was laid down, 1 February, V.I. Lenin studied the draft regulation governing the awarding of bonuses to workers and employees prepared by the People's Commissariat of Labor. There and then he wrote down the following severe and caustic comment: "The draft is guilty of imprecision, abstractness, and amateurishness; it promises everything and checks nothing."

Substituting pointless talk for factual analysis is no new style and, unfortunately, it has still not been eradicated. Sometimes people regard it as a harmless weakness on the part of a specific individual. Ilich knew how to forgive weaknesses, provided that they did not hinder the main proletarian cause, but in this case he made an uncompromising and even severe stand.

BANDYING FINE-SOUNDING PHRASES AROUND IS A CHARACTERISTIC OF THE DECLASSE PETIT BOURGEOIS INTELLIGENTSIA. WELL-ORGANIZED PROLETARIAN COMMUNISTS WILL PUNISH PEOPLE FOR THIS "STYLE" AS MUCH BY RIDICULE AS BY EXPLUSION FROM POSTS OF RESPONSIBILITY. WE MUST TELL THE MASSES THE TRUTH IN SIMPLE, CLEAR, AND STRAIGHTFORWARD LANGUAGE.

Comrades-in-arms stressed that Vladimir Ilich had an inherent dislike of verbosity, but this individual character trait was constantly strengthened and consolidated by the very logic of the class struggle. The following conclusion of principle, achieved after immense effort, is no longer just a personal opinion. A DIRECT POLICY IS THE BEST POLICY. A POLICY OF PRINCIPLE IS THE MOST PRACTICAL POLICY. IT ALONE IS REALLY CAPABLE OF LASTINGLY WINNING THE PARTY'S SYMPATHY AND MASSES' TRUST.

Concern for gaining the masses' sincere trust in party policy has always been and remains a very important part of our general party work. Comrade K.U. Chernenko in his article "Meeting Developed Socialism's Requirements," published in the journal KOMMUNIST, stressed that "extensive and free expression of people's opinions in the press, detailed discussion of decisions being taken, businesslike criticism from below, and working people's letters all go to form a reliable safeguard against voluntarism and subjectivism in policy which enable us to make the optimum decision and modify them promptly as experience dictates."

Today we find ourselves speaking with increasing frequency and insistence about the need for professionalism. We regard it as a most important means of resolving the main task of our party and entire society -- namely, the fashioning of a new type of individual. The future society is being fashioned out of human material molded under the influence of both our achievements and our unresolved problems. It is sometimes under threat from ideas and habits belonging to the past. We must not dismiss them, and it is dangerous to ignore them, since they too form part of our reality.

The new man is not fostered spontaneously. Daily and painstaking work is required for this. It is not fortuitous that the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, which discussed the tasks of improving the party's ideological activity, have been seen in the country as a long-term program. The party attentively and scrupulously verifies the way in which the new forms and methods of influencing our contemporaries' outlook on the world are introduced today, as at the beginning of the century. THE PARTY'S TASK IS TO INTRODUCE SOCIALIST IDEALS INTO THE WORKERS MOVEMENT AND TO ASSOCIATE THAT MOVEMENT WITH SOCIALIST CONVICTIONS THAT MEET THE DEMANDS OF MODERN SCIENCE.

The enthusiasm of the masses led by the party needs to be organically reinforced by financial autonomy and the personal commitment and interest of every worker. WE SAY THAT EVERY MAJOR NATIONAL ECONOMIC SECTOR MUST BE BUILT ON PERSONAL COMMITMENT. DISCUSSION IS COMMUNAL, BUT RESPONSIBILITY IS INDIVIDUAL. AND WE SUFFER AT EVERY STEP FROM OUR INABILITY TO PUT THIS PRINCIPLE INTO PRACTICE.

Lenin's ideas remain topical. They determine right now the practical nature of our policy and help us to find the correct solutions to the most acute problems of the present. It is our strength and our supreme good fortune that we are able to constantly measure our present actions against the yardstick of Ilich's profound ideas.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON LENIN'S ECONOMIC AUTHORITY

PM221610 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jan 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Turning to the Lenin Legacy"]

[Text] Our complex, troubled, and constantly changing world is unusually dynamic. The pace of social progress is accelerating and the magnetic force of the example and prestige of real socialism are growing. Each new day bears convincing witness: History and time itself are in step with Lenin.

"In summing up today the path that has been traveled and in putting forward essentially innovatory ideas," Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted in his article "Matching the Demands of Developed Socialism," "one finds in it layers of thought which provide a creative boost to a more profound understanding of the past, the present, and the future."

The typical features of this great legacy and the distinctive trait of Leninist thought and action are realism blended with innovation. This means firm reliance on the strength of scientific knowledge, reliable facts, and particular sobriety in assessments, and at the same time creative enthusiasm, constant searching, and boldness in the revolutionary transformation of reality. This approach is embodied in the daily work of the Leninist party and the Soviet people's achievements.

The concept of developed socialism worked out by the party is imbued with a spirit of political and scientific realism. It makes it possible to better represent the socio-economic parameters within which we have to operate. The assessments and conclusions that have been made caution us against rushing ahead and confusing what has been achieved with what ought to be achieved. At the same time, fidelity to realism obliges us not to permit any foot-dragging in practical actions, in the resolution of urgent problems, and in overcoming shortcomings. This genuinely Leninist line determines the entire nature of the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress, which is to adopt the new edition of the party program and gear Communists and all Soviet people to great work demanding strenuous effort.

The dialectical combination of realism and innovation is especially necessary in the decisive sphere of our building -- economic affairs. The most immediate concern here is to consolidate and augment the positive shifts in the economy, tighten up laggard sectors, and ensure a worthy finish to the 11th 5-Year Plan. At the same time, we must also think about qualitative changes, persistently go over to intensive management methods, and strive for sharp increases in production efficiency. There can be no room here for a distorted concept of "realism" and narrow practicality wrapped up in purely everyday concerns and immediate, individual problems. Lenin's ability to organically combine a sober approach to purely economic calculations with broad political vision and to rely on knowledge of the objective laws of the development of socialist economics should serve as a model of genuine realism in economic work.

The substantial acceleration of scientific and technical progress requires a creative and genuinely innovative search. The search stretches over a broad front for much better forms and methods of running the economy. The large-scale economic experiment being conducted in industry is expected to play a great role in this.

It is important to gear the creative thinking of workers, engineers, and scientists to the resolution of new tasks and to mobilize the masses' enormous creative energy.

It is necessary to mold in every Soviet persona a clear and realistic understanding of the scope and complexity of the tasks of improving developed socialism and ensure the assimilation by all working people of the party's innovative and profoundly creative conclusions and directives.

Social scientists are required to be more actively involved with life, to carry out bold scientific questions, and to "pin down" and analyze incipient trends. After all, social progress raises even problems that already seem well known in a new way. So the working out of such fundamental questions as the dialectics of production forces and production relations, the socialist self-administration of the people, the development under present conditions of the principle of democratic centralism, changed in social class structure and national relations, and the shaping in all Soviet people of a Marxist-Leninist outlook require greater attention from the social sciences. And the criterion of the realizability of this research must be the practical utilization of scientific achievements in management organs and labor collectives.

In the year of the approaching party congress, the attentive study of everything new and interesting that has recently emerged in the work of many party organizations is of exceptional importance. This means, in particular, the experiments in various sectors of leadership of the economy, science, and culture which are being conducted by party committtees in the Ukraine, Belorussia, Georgia, Latvia, Moscow, Leningrad, Krasnoyarsk Kray, and Sverdlovsk Oblast.

In the multifaceted work of improving developed socialism a constant influx of fresh ideas and proposals and vigorous action to implement them are more important than ever. That is the CPSU's Leninist tradition. The party relies here on the comprehensive experience and collective goods sense of Communists, their inherent sense of innovation, and the utilization in every possible way and the development of the principled approach to all out affairs which V.I. Lenin termed the "revolutionary dialectic of Marxist realism."

AUCCTU HOSTS PROPAGANDA WORKERS CONFERENCE

PM231646 Moscow TRUD in Russian 25 Jan 85 Second Edition p 2

[Unattribu report: "Propaganda Workers' Conference"]

[Text] A meeting of propaganda workers from a number of enterprises in Moscow and Moscow, Dnepropetrovsk, and Donetsk Oblasts was held yesterday at the AUCCTU. The meeting was opend by AUCCTU secretary L.A. Zemlyannikova. A conversation was held on how to increase the role of shools of communist labor in fulfilling the tasks set by the party of studying better, running management more economically, utilizing resources more effectively, and working more efficiently. The propagands workers spoke of how economic knowledge helps their audiences in practical matters and shared their experience of participation by schools of communist labor in carrying out job certification and rationalization and developing the movement for economy and thrift. The meeting was addressed by N.Y. Klepach, sector chief at the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, and professor A.F. Rumyantsev, editor in chief of EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA.

RSFSR, GEORGIAN LEADERS REGISTER AS CANDIDATES

PM230949 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 22 January in its First Edition carries on pages 1 and 2 a TASS report on the continuing session of okrug electoral commissions to register candidate deputies to the union republic supreme soviets.

The following registrations are reported:

For the RSFSR Supreme Soviet:

V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, for Elektrostalskiy Electoral Okrug in Moscow Oblast;
I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for Podolsk City Electoral Okrug in Moscow Oblast;
V.M. Chebrikov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR KGB, for Vladivostok's Leninskiy Electoral Okrug;
M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for Zheleznodoroznhyy Electoral Okrug in Voronezh;
Ye.K. Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for Avtozavodskoy Electoral Okrug in Kuybyshev Oblast;
V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for Novolipetskiy Electoral Okrug in Lipetsk;
N.I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for Zavodskoy Electoral Okrug in Novosibirsk;
K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for Proletarskiy Electoral Okrug in Rostov-na-Donu;
B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for Zavodskoy Electoral Okrug in Saratov;
P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, for Kirovskiy Electoral Okrug in Yaroslavl;

For the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet: E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, for Rukhskiy Electoral Okrug.

GROWING IMPORTANCE OF SOVIET WORKERS NOTED

LD231322 Moscow TASS in English 1143 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 23 TASS -- TASS news analyst Boris Prokhorov writes:

Workers account for about half of the candidates to deputies of the local soviets nominated recently at electors' meetings in the USSR. This follows from newspaper reports about the electoral campaign and from the reports of electoral commissions. The share of workers in the Soviets whose term in office expires soon is over 44 per cent. However, 25 years ago there were only 23.8 per cent of workers among deputies of the soviets. These figures are evidence not only of the growth of the share of workers in the bodies of people's power in the country, but also of the growing influence of workers over the Soviet society, which, in fact, is easy to understand

The working class which was the moving force of the Great October Socialist Revolution continues to be the principal, the leading class of the Soviet society. Its absolute strength and its share in the country's population are growing.

Before the war (in 1939) workers together with their families accounted for only 33.7 per cent of the population. In 1959 ago [as received] the figure was 50.2 per cent already and last year it exceeded 61 per cent.

However, the Soviet working class is developing both qualitatively and quantitatively. In the same 1939 only 8.7 per cent of workers had secondary education. The figure for 1959 was 40 per cent and for 1970 -- 59 per cent. Today about 82 per cent of workers have secondary and higher education. Workers in general get ever closer to intellectuals. Over half of the management staff of the country on all the levels come from workers' families. Workers account for 40-50 percent of the students of the day departments of higher educational establishments. The share is even greater at correspondence departments. Thus, the absolute growth of the number of workers in this country, the raising of their cultural level which is typical of workers, as well as the role played by workers in the present-day conditions of the scientific and technological revolution convincingly show that the working class continues to be the main productive force of the society and its political vanguard in the USSR today.

VOROTNIKOV CHAIRS RSFSR MINISTERS SESSION

PM221911 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 Jan 85 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A routine session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers presidium has examined a number of questions of socioeconomic significance. It heard a report from V. Donskikh, chairman of Lipetsk Oblispolkom, on observance of the established procedure for commissioning apartment blocks and social and consumer projects whose construction is complete. As a check has shown, in recent years the oblast soviet and city and rayon soviets have begun devoting more attention to the quality of housing, cultural-consumer, and municipal construction, to improving the building up of population centers, and to strengthening and building up the production capacities of contract organizations and enterprises in the construction industry. Thanks to this, housing construction plans are being fulfilled, and blocks are being commissioned more rhythmically.

At the same time cases of bad workmanship, of a condescending attitude to it on the part of acceptance commissions, and of a lack of exactingness on the part of ispolkoms have still not been eliminated. The adopted resolution outlines measures aimed at overcoming shortcomings and stepping up control over the quality of projects under construction.

As is known, industrial technology is enjoying ever greater development in livestock raising. Here a large quantity of effluent is formed, which could serve as a good soil fertilizer. The compentent organs are entrusted with elaborating a package of measures on this question, taking technological, organizational, economic, and ecological factors into account.

The session was chaired by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MEETING ON PRODUCTIVITY

LD231954 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1619 GMT 23 Jan 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] The work of Moscow residents in the fourth quarter of 1984 was analyzed today at a joint session of the Moscow Gorkom, Moscow Gorispolkom, and the Moscow VLKSM Bureau. In this period, labor productivity has risen 4 percent. Tasks for growth of production of top quality articles were overfulfilled. Great attention was focused on those collectives which are still not using all their potential.

Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, spoke at the session.

WEST 'DISTORTS' ROLE OF RUSSIAN LANGUAGE IN USSR

PM231128 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 23 January carries on page 2, under the rubric "Ideology, Politics, Culture," a 2,500-word article by Akram Aminov datlined Tashkent and entitled "Truth Against Myths: How Bourgeois Sovietologists Distort the Role of the Russian Language in our Society."

Aminov begins: "Many Sovietologists' work over the last few years is characterized by increased attention to the language situation in the USSR, which has given rise to quite a few different fabrications regarding this question. One of the widespread assertions in contemporary bourgeois falsifications of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy is the thesis that non-Russian nations in the Soviet Union are supposedly almost forced to study the Russian language and that there exists a rigid policy of Russification demanding from non-Russian nations unconditional acceptance of Russian culture, traditions, and customs."

The author takes issue with "West German 'specialist' (G. Zimon)" who "discerns even 'aggressive methods' of language policy in the Soviet Union," with "Austrian research worker (A. Krayndler)" who has recently written an article claiming that "the CPSU has abandoned the Leninist idea of educating the masses in their native languages," and with French writer (A. Benigsen) for a recent article entitled "Relations Between Russians and Muslims in Soviet Central Asia Have Deteriorated."

Aminov then refutes their arguments at length, saying that "a certain part of the non-Russian population living either among Russian people or other nations has, naturally and fully understandably, started considering the Russian language its native language and that "the Russian language does not substitute or replace the national languages. Serving the whole Soviet people as an international community, it functions in cooperation with them."

Turning to the interrelationship of national languages in the USSR, Aminov says that a "completely natural need to master the Russian language is developing among all peoples in the USSR," with the "reciprocal enrichment" of different languages. Describing Lenin's arguments against the use of foreign words, he states that Lenin argued "not against the use of foreign words altogether, but against their use unless absolutely necessary."

Following further argument to justify the benefits of fluency in the Russian language, Aminov concludes:

"The bourgeois Sovietologists' thesis that people in our country are allegedly forced to study the Russian language does not stand up to any critical examination. Essentially, this thesis fully reflects the desire of imperialist circles in the West to discredit the remarkable achievements of the Leninist nationalities policy in the Soviet Union."

LEADERS SIGN CPSU VETERAN VINOGRADOV OBITUARY

PM231244 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 23 January in its First Edition carries on page 3 a 700-word obituary of CPSU veteran Vasiliy Petrovich Vinogradov, who died on 19 January.

The obituary is signed by K.U. Chernenko, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, D.A. Kunayev, G.V. Romanov, M.S. Solomentsev, N.S. Tikhonov, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, V.M. Chebrikov, E.A. Shevardnadze, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, Ye.K. Ligachev, K.V. Rusakov, N.I. Ryzhkov, G.F. Sizov, L.N. Zaykov, B.S. Andreyev, A.N. Gerasimov, A.P. Dumachev, V.I. Korzhov, V.N. Lobko, V.I. Meleshchenko, P.P. Mozhayev, I.I. Nikulin, D.P. Nosyrev, N.I. Popov, B.V. Snetkov, V.Ya. Khodyrev, A.F. Dubov, T.I. Zhdanova, N.K. Laychukovskiy, A.M. Fateyev, N.S. Popov, V.S. Chicherov, V.R. Parshina, Ye.Ya. Demidova, R.Kh. Budris, Ye.A. Gilyarova, M.G. Yesenin, N.G. Ivachik, M.V. Roslyakov, A.P. Mikhalev, and V.A. Smirnov.

DPA: SAMIZDAT PUBLISHER, WRITER ARRESTED IN RIGA

LD231014 Hamburg DPA in German 2327 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Frankfurt, 22 Jan (DPA) -- According to reports from the International Society for Human Rights (IGFM), Jewish writer and human rights campaigner Vladimir Frenkel (40) was arrested in Riga. The writer, who for years tried to emigrate to Israel and is copublisher of the Samizdat periodical HOMELAND, is accused of "defamation of the Soviet state and social order."

'WORLD COMMUNIST MOVEMENT' TOME REPRINTED

PM220945 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Published by the Political Literature Publishing House"]

[Text] A second, enlarged edition of the book "The World Communist Movement" ("Mirovoye Kommunisticheskoye Dvizheniye") has been published. It treats the communist and workers parties' struggle against right-wing and "left-wing" opportunism and for the cohesion of the communist movement in accordance with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The book is published by the Political Literature Publishing House.

FOREIGN TRADE BANK HEAD DESCRIBES OPERATIONS

PM230826 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jan 85 First Edition p 6

[Article by Yu. Ivanov, chairman of the borad of the USSR Foreign Trade Bank: "Deepening the Channel of Cooperation"]

[Text] "Socialism would be unrealizable without big banks," V.I. Lenin once pointed out. The USSR Foreign Trade Bank [USSR Vneshtorgbank], which has now been in existence for 6 decades, is a major link in the Soviet banking system.

The USSR Vneshtorgbank organizes and implements accounting, credit, and currency services for our country's trade and economic relations with foreign states. What is the objective basis of its activity? It is primarily the steady development and strengthening of foreign economic ties on the basis of growth in the USSR's economic might, and the consistent policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government of expanding mutually advantageous cooperation with other countries and peoples. It is the bank's very important task at all stages of national economic building to promote in every possible way the strengthening of such cooperation and to ensure the reliability and continuity of transactions relating to the USSR's foreign economic ties.

The USSR Vneshtorgbank's activity acquired special significance in the sixties along with the rapid growth in foreign trade turnover, the all-around development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries, and the establishment of strong economic ties with a large group of liberated states in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The bank's operations received an additional boost under the influence of the successes of the policy of detente and substantial growth in mutually advantageous trade and economic exchange with industrially developed capitalist states. In the period 1961-1983 the volume of Soviet foreign trade increased eleven-fold -- from R10.6 billion to R127.5 billion. In this connection there was a substantial increase in the volume of credits advanced by the USSR Vneshtorgbank, which firmly entered the ranks of the world's largest commercial banks in terms of the scale of operations being conducted. As of 1 January 1984 the sum total of the balance stood at approximately R55 billion, having increased 35 percent during the first 3 years of the 11th 5-Year Plan alone, while the total of its share and reserve capitals exceeded R1.3 billion.

Being a specialized link in the country's banking system, the USSR Vneshtorgbank fulfills an entire range of operations connected with transactions for exports and imports of goods and services, provides foreign economic turnover with credit resources, conducts international currency and credit operations, and carries out other operations characteristic of commercial banks.

The USSR's international currency-credit and accounting relations are built on the principles of a state currency monopoly, which together with the foreign trade monopoly, is a constituent part of the state monopoly enshrined in the Constitution relating to all forms of foreign economic activity. The state currency monopoly, which was initiated by Lenin's "All-Russian Central Executive Committee Decree on the Nationalization of Banks," ensures the concentration of all currency resources in the state's hands and their centralized utilization in the interests of the national economy.

The USSR Gosbank is the organ empowered to implement the currency monopoly. The USSR Vneshtorgbank conducts international accounting, credit, and currency operations on its behalf. Currency planning and control is the mechanism through which the state currency monopoly is realized.

The USSR Vneshtorgbank conducts its operations in strict accordance with the currency plans which, together with the plans for export and imports of goods, are included in the all-state plans for economic and social development. The basic principles of currency planning involve ensuring the balanced nature of the country's international transactions and the comprehensive recording and rational utilization of currency resources.

The work that the Venshtorgbank does in providing credit for foreign trade and implementing transactions relating to foreign economic activity is of great significance for the functioning of the mechanism of foreign economic ties. The volume of its credit investments in recent years exceeds R100 billion. Credit resources are channeled, above all, into promoting the strengthening of the country's export base and improving its structure. The provisions of credit for import operations ensures purchases abroad and modern technology for leading sectors of the national economy and products which are needed to satisfy more fully the population's requirements for foodstuffs and industrial goods. The role of Vneshtorgbank credits in promoting the realization of the food and energy program has been increasing in recent years.

When providing credit for foreign economic ties, the bank regards work on strengthening the policy of thrift with regard to currency resources and on strengthening payment and settlement discipline of paramount importance. In conjunction with other banking establishments it monitors the efficiency of the utilization of imported equipment and the progress in assimilating projects constructed on the basis of it. Special attention is devoted to enhancing the role of credit-finance levers in achieving high end results in the foreign economic activity of organization granted credit.

Cooperation with the CEMA countries' banking establishments occupies a central place in the USSR Vneshtorgbank's activity. Daily business ties are maintained with the socialist states' collective banks, the International Bank for Economic Cooperation [IBEC] and the International Investment Bank [IIB]. These ties are enjoying further development in light of the decisions adopted at the CEMA countries' economic summit conference in June 1984.

Relations between the Vneshtorgbank and the banks of other socialist community countries are built on a just and truly democratic basis. Equality of rights, mutual assistance, and fraternal cooperation distinguish both bilateral interbank relations and the socialist states' multilateral transactions through the IBEC in the collective socialist currency -- transfer rubles. Transactions in this currency now account for approximately half the USSR's entire foreign payment turnover. Major investment projects in accordance with the comprehensive program of the CEMA countries' socialist economic integration are realized on the basis of credits from the IIB, which specializes in providing credit for capital construction. The Vneshtorgbank is the Soviet Union's plenipotentiary bank at the IBEC and the IIB. It takes an active part in the work on developing and improving the credit-accounting mechanism of economic cooperation, which is headed by the CEMA Standing Commission on Currency and Financial Questions.

Our country invariably attaches great significance to developing trade and economic ties with other states that show an interest in them. These ties are implemented on the principles of equal rights, mutual advantage, and respect for national interests and sovereignty. A characteristic feature of the USSR's relationships with developing countries is its support for their steps on the road to genuine economic and political independence. With the help of Soviet credits, whose accounting and calculation are conducted by the Vneshtorgbank, hundreds of various projects have been constructed abroad.

They form the basis of the independent economies of a number of developing states and make it possible to ensure deliveries of goods to the Soviet market in repayment of the credits provided. Thus, to pay for sets of equipment supplied to Afghanistan, the Afghan side delivers gas to the USSR from deposits deiscovered and developed with our assistance. In a similar way, the Soviet Union obtains bauxites from Guinea and alumina from Turkey and purchases coking and rolling equipment manufactured at enterprises constructed with Soviet assistance in India.

The Vnestorgbank conducts a considerable proportion of its operations in the markets of capitalist countries, the state of which has been characterized by an increase in crisis phenomena in recent years. The Washington administration's policy of accelerating the arms race and increasing military spending connected with funding the military-industrial complex has led to unprecedented growth in the state budget deficit. Seeking to close the growing budget gap by attracting capital from abroad, the United States is maintaining capital market rates and the dollar exchange rate at artifically high levels. The attempts by its partners among the other leading capitalist states to curb capital outflow across the ocean have made changes in the interest rates and currency exchange rates on the capitalist market virtually unpredictable. Under the conditions of the growing instability of the capitalist currency and credit markets, the significance of the work being done by the USSR Vneshtorgbank to prepare for and adopt measures aimed at protecting our currency interests is constantly increasing.

The USSR Vneshtorgbank enjoys everywhere the reputation of being a reliable business partner. Its efficient handling of accounting, currency, and other operations has received high recognition in international banking circles. For the realization of individual projects it conducts credit operations with banks of capitalist countries. Deliveries of sets of imported equipment have been made with such credits for the Volga and Kama Truck Plants, the plastics plant in the city of Shevchenko, the Sayany Aluminum Plant, and a number of important agro-industrial complex projects.

To ensure uninterrupted transactions relating to foreign economic ties the Vneshtorgbank maintains business relations with almost 2,000 banks in more than 130 countries. The banks of the fraternal socialist states occupy the leading place among them. Strengthening interbank contacts with developing countries, the Vneshtorgbank has an understanding attitude to the desire of the latter to become independent, and so it develops business ties above all with their national banking establishments. Relations with the banks of industrially developed capitalist states are based on the unshakable principles of equal rights and mutual advantage.

We do not forget about active assistance in developing the Soviet Union's foreign ties in the spheres of science, technology, education, culture, sport, and tourism, and in organizing and carrying out constant work in improving and enhancing the efficiency of currency services for Soviet and foreign organizations and citizens.

As was pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum, our national economy is distinguished by the accelerated development of social production and the maximum utilization of intensive growth factors. In the 12th 5-Year Plan it is planned to achieve a fundamental breakthrough in the matter of enhancing the efficiency of the Soviet economy -- which will require both the mobilization of all internal reserves for ensuring economic growth and an increase in the national economic return on the country's foreign economic ties.

The strengthening of the effectiveness of bank levers for influencing the end results of foreign economic activity and the improvement of the quality and enhancement of the productivity of bank work are very important tasks which the USSR Vneshtorgbank collective is currently working to resolve.

ARKHIPOV ATTENDS FERROUS METALS INDUSTRY SESSION

PM231053 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 22 Jan 85 p 2

[V. Molchanov report: "Ministry Collegium Session"]

[Text] An enlarged session of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy Collegium and the Metallurgical Industry Workers Union Central Committee Presidium has been held to discuss the results of the sector's work in 1984 and the tasks for 1985 in light of the provisions and conclusions set out in the speech by Comrade K.U. Chernenko at the 15 November 1984 CPSU Central Committee Politburo session.

A report was delivered by I.P. Kazanets, USSR minister of ferrous metallurgy. The session analyzed the activity of the ministry and its enterprises and organizations last year. Measures were outlined to ensure a preferential increase in the production of economical types of metal output, the prompt supply of metal in line with customers' orders and contract commitments, and the improvement of economic indicators.

Special attention was paid to the economical consumption of material resources, fuel, and energy so as to ensure at least 2 days' work a year using saved raw and semifinished materials, fuel, and energy. Measures were formulated to accelerate the introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress and advanced experiments and to ensure that existing capacities and those ready to be commissioned are used to full advantage.

The session was addressed by Comrade I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Comrade V.A. Durasov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee department, and leaders of a number of USSR departments took part in the collegium's work.

VOROTNIKOV ADDRESSES RSFSR RIVER FLEET SESSION

PM230925 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Sector's Frontier"]

[Text] An expanded session of the RSFSR Ministry of the River Fleet Collegium and the Central Committee Presidium of the Trade Union of Maritime and River Fleet Workers was held in Moscow 14 January.

A report on the tasks of the sector's works and measures for the ahead of schedule fulfillment of the plans for 1985 and the 5-year plan as a whole in light of the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and Comrade K.U. Chernenko's instructions was delivered by L.V. Bagrov, RSFSR minister of the river fleet.

Those taking part in the session noted the labor collectives' positive experience, which has made it possible to fulfill ahead of schedule the past year's plan for freight shipments and processing, the delivery of goods to the regions of the far north, and the transportation of equipment, mineral fertilizers, and other output for the agro-industrial complex.

At the same time, the speeches drew attention to the fact that the river fleet's potential is not yet being used, and proposals for the elimination of shortcomings were made.

The need was stressed for the broader introduction of the achievements of science and technology in the sector, the dissemination of the team form of work, the elimination of ship and freightcar layovers, the further improvement of passenger services, the consolidation of labor and production discipline, and the ensuring of navigational safety.

The session was addressed by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. Also taking part in the session were responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR and RSFSR Councils of Ministers, and the USSR and RSFSR Gosplans, and leaders of a number of ministries and departments.

BRIEFS

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY IMPROVES -- A faster pace of handing basic assets over for operation, as compared with the growth of capital investments, an increase in the volumes of the technical reequipment and reconstruction of enterprises in operation -- these are changes for the better in construction which have been taking shape in the past 2 years. This was noted in an interview given by Bashilov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Construction Affairs. This year these and other positive trends will be consolidated and developed. The main attention has been devoted to speeding up the return from capital investments. Doing this will make it possible to hand over projects for operation more quickly. Over R30 billion were allocated for the reconstruction and reequippping of works and factories. This is considerably more than was carried out last year. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 12 Jan 85 LD]

TRANSIT FREIGHT INCREASE -- Moscow, 17 Jan (TASS) -- Transit freight through the USSR has nearly doubled since the inception of Soyuztransit Association 5 years ago. The main flow of transit freight is along the trans-Siberian container route. Commenting in 1985 a new form of services will be introduced on this line, a system of observing transported freight using an automated control system. Virtually all containers will use trunk roads, thus reducing traveling time. In 1984 about 200,000 metric tons of freight was moved by vehicular transport. [Summary] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1525 GMT 17 Jan 85 LD]

RSFSR ROAD CONSTRUCTION -- Around 40,000 km of new roads have been brought into operation in the RSFSR in the 4 years of the 11th 5-Year Plan by subdepartments of the RSFSR Ministry of Highways. This figure was cited at an expanded session of the Collegium of the RSFSR Ministry of Highways. Hard surface roads have provided reliable communications for another 65 rayons with their oblast centers and linked around 2,500 central areas of collective and state farms with the rayon centers. Road builders have put major sections of important routes into operation, such as Novosibirsk-Kemerovo-Krasnoyarsk, Sverdlovsk-Serov, Vologdaz-Arkhangelsk, Voronezh-Tambov, and many others. Major bridge crossings such as those over the River Vyatka in Kirov Oblast, over the Don in Volgograd Oblast, over the Samara in Kuybyshev Oblast, and over the Moskva canal in Moscow Oblast have been put into operation in 1984 alone. The collegium discussed and endorsed the branch's high socialist pledges for 1985. The ministry's workers are pledging to build 10,300 km of roads in the final yar of the 5-year plan period. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 18 Jan 85 LD]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

IMPORTANCE OF ECOLOGICAL FARMING SYSTEMS NOTED

LD232224 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 23 Jan 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video commentary by political observer Anatoliy Ivashchenko]

[Excerpts] The time for report-back and election meetings in the countryside comes with the snow and frost. Let us take the central black-soil strip of Russia. Thanks to the concern shown by the state, the power capacity available to farms has more than doubled there during the last 15 years. Huge sums have been invested in land improvement. Deliveries of fertilizer have increased. And what has the return been? Unfortunately, the rate of increase in yields has slowed down and, in a number of oblasts, come to a standstill.

The grain yield in many parts of Voronezh Oblast has been only 18 quintals on average for three five-year plans in succession. The sugar beet yield has actually fallen. But reciting these figures is not important; it is more important to pinpoint the reasons for the decline. Here is food for thought. In favorable circumstances, threshing yields have been 25 quintals of grain on the average there. But this has been followed by a sharp reduction to 13 and, even, 10 quintals. Why? Have people become less skillful? Are the seeds and farming equipment worse? No. Drought is blamed. Yes, this calamity is happening more and more often.

During the first half of this century, there were seven droughts. But during the 24 subsequent years, there have been as many as 10 droughts. The reason for this is not just the climate, but the fact that concern for soil fertility has been relegated to second place. So, the price of earlier failure to carry out necessary work on the fields has to be paid now.

The Kamennaya steppe is a striking contrast to this. Drought seems to pass it by. The fields are always full of grain. Last year in surrounding areas everything burned and drooped in the heat, lack of water, dust, and whirlwinds. But in the Kamennaya steppe the fields flourished under the protection of tree shelter belts. The following figures were quoted to me at one farm which has used tree shelter belts for a long time. Yields of 26 quintals were obtained five tree lengths from the shelter belt. Yields fell by 10 quintals 10 tree lengths further away from the shelter belt. At a distance of 25 tree lengths, the yields fell to less than 7 quintals. There are many such examples, to be found in all areas.

So, a model of an ecologically rational system of arable farming has been created in the part of the zone where conditions are most extreme. This has halted erosion and increased fertility and output from the soil. This experience is close at hand. It must be emulated so that guaranteed harvests can be obtained in all conditions.

VOROTNIKOV ATTENDS RSFSR AGRICULTURE SESSION

PM211451 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 19 Jan 85 p 2

[N. Kopanev report: "Following the Path of Intensification"]

[Text] An enlarged session of the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture Collegium was held in Moscow yesterday.

The participants discussed the results of 1984 and the tasks for the economic and social development of the republic's agriculture in 1985 and in the 5-year period as a whole in light of the demands of the October (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the propositions and conclusions contained in the speeches of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

V.P. Nikonov, RSFSR minister of agriculture, who delivered the report, and those who spoke in the debate noted that some work has been done on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the RSFSR to implement the food program, further build up the sector's production potential, and increase the efficiency of agricultural production. Last year, compared with the average annual level for the years 1981-1983, the gross output obtained was greater. The entire increase was achieved thanks to increased labor productivity.

Work on the social restructuring of the countryside continued at an accelerated pace. Many apartment blocks, schools, clubs, kindergartens, and churches were commissioned.

More could have been achieved, it was stressed in the speeches, if better use had been made of the economic conditions created in recent years and the available production potential. Because of major shortcomings and omissions in the leadership of agriculture and in the work of many kolkhozes and sovkhozes, last year there was a considerable shortfall in the quantity of grain, sugar beets, sunflowers, potatoes, and flax fiber produced.

Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes are failing to conduct a persistent struggle for the fulfillment of a range of measures to increase soil fertility and apply scientifically substantiated arable farming systems.

Those present devoted particular attention to questions of the development of livestock raising and to organizing the overwintering of livestock at the livestock units well. It was noted that the animals' productivity is still low, while expenditure of labor and resources per unit of output is high. The qualitative composition of the herd is improving too slowly. The feed procured is often of poor quality, with a low protein content, and it is not always used rationally.

The speakers were concerned about the fact that the productivity of the machine and tractor pool is increasing only slowly, and the costs of running it are increasing. Machinery is written off prematurely and there is overexpenditure of fuels and lubricants.

The leaders of agricultural organs in a number of oblasts and of many kolkhozes and sovkhozes are not taking effective measures to boost the economies of laggard farms. Intrafarm accounting has not yet become the main method of plan leadership everywhere, and the collective contract method is being introduced too slowly, expecially in livestock raising. Many agro-industrial associations are still only making poor use of their rights.

The collegium outlined measures to fulfill plans for the production and sale to the state of arable and livestock products in the current year. Increased efficiency will be achieved on the basis of intensification, a considerable acceleration of scientific and technical progress, an improvement in the forms and methods of economic management, and the improved utilization of production potential. Labor and state discipline and personal responsibility for plan fulfillment must be increased. Measures were also adopted to make good as far as possible the shortfall in agricultural production which has taken place in the first 4 years of the 5-year plan.

The main thing is to increase the land's fertility, assimilate arable farming systems, improve seed growing, and make more rational use of organic and mineral fertilizers. The correct utilization of irrigated and drained land is a huge reserve. The key problem is to steadily increase grain production.

The speeches and measures outlined devote particular attention to the attainment of a significant increase in feed production of every kolkhoz and sovkhoz. The task set is to ensure that both public-sector livestock raising and the livestock of kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers are fully provided with feed.

The transition to autonomous financing and the collective contract will be ensured and on-the-spot analysis organized everywhere. The method of mutual accounting by means of check payments must become widespread. An important avenue in work is to systematically increase the level of economic knowledge of all agriculatural workers.

The session was addressed by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

Taking part in the collegium's work were I.K. Kapustyan, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Department, senior officials of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and USSR Gosplan, and leaders of a number of ministries and departments.

MORE REPUBLICAN AGRICULTURAL PLEDGES FOR 1985

WA241030 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 16 January in its Second Edition front-pages a 1,000-word report entitled "Tajik SSR Working People's Socialist Pledges for 1985."

The pledges include the following for agriculture:

"Implementing the food program, to ensure the efficient use of land under irrigation and raise the productivity of fields and stock units. To increase the output of agricultural produce and fulfill ahead of time the procurement plans for the year and the 5-year plan. To sell to the state 910,000 metric tons of raw cotton including 315,000 metric tons of fine fiber varieties, 75,000 metric tons of grain, 290,000 metric tons of vegetables, 82,000 metric tons of potatoes, 78,000 metric tons of melons and gourds, 291,000 metric tons of fruit and grapes, 26,000 metric tons of geraniums, 1,150 metric tons of lemons, 4,000 metric tons of silkworm cocoons, 103,500 metric tons of livestock and poultry, 286,000 metric tons of milk, and 356 million eggs. To procure 13.6 quintals of feed units of coarse and succulent feeds per standard head of livestock. To supply the country's industrial centers with at least 125,000 metric tons of fresh high-quality vegetables, melons, gourds, fruit, and grapes."

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 17 January in its First Edition front-pages a 1,000-word report entitled "Estonian SSR Working People's Socialist Pledges for 1985."

The pledges include the following for agriculture:

"Implementing the food program, to raise yields from reclaimed land and produce the following average yields from each hectare sown: 32 quintals of grain, 185 quintals of potatoes, and 55 quintals of perennial grasses. To raise milk yield per cow on all categories of farms to 4,000 kg and ensure that at least 94 percent of milk sold is top grade.

To overfulfill the plan and sell to the state 172,000 metric tons of grain, 276,000 metric tons of potatoes, 68,000 metric tons of vegetable, 286,000 metric tons of livestock and poultry, 1.22 million metric tons of milk, and 372 million eggs. To procure 23 quintals of coarse and succelent feed per standard head of livestock and, as a result of making thrifty use of it, produce an additional amount of 5,500 metric tons of milk and 2,000 metric tons of meat."

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 18 January in its First Edition front-pages a 1,000-word report entitled "Turkmen SSR Working People's Socialist Pledges for 1985."

The pledges include the following for agriculture:

"To overfulfill plan targets and sell to the state 1,251,000 metric tons of raw cotton, including 350,500 metric tons of the most valuable fine fiber varieties, 81,000 metric tons of grain, 233,000 metric tons of vegetables, 186,000 metric tons of melons and gourds, 76,000 metric tons of livestock and poultry, 161,000 metric tons of milk, 8,300 metric tons of wool, 181 million eggs, 1 million karakul pelts, and 4,600 metric tons of silkworm cocoons. To procure at least 21 quintals of feed units of high quality coarse and succulent feed per standard head of cattle."

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 19 January in its First Edition front-pages a 1,000-word report entitled "Armenian SSR Working People's Socialist Pledges for 1985."

The pledges include the following for agriculture:

"To increase output of agricultural produce and sell to the state 57,000 metric tons of grain, 322,000 metric tons of vegetables, 236,000 metric tons of grapes, 126,000 metric tons of fruit, 107,000 metric tons of potatoes, 127,000 metric tons of sugar beets, 2,000 metric tons of wool, 116,500 metric tons of livestock and poultry, 325,500 metric tons of milk, and 367 million eggs."

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 20 January in its First Edition carries on page 2 a 1,000-word report entitled "Kirgiz SSR Working People's Socialist Pledges for 1985."

The pledges include the following for agriculture:

"In the agro-industrial complex, in implementing the food program, to ensure 1.3 percent growth of gross agricultural output above the 5-year plan targets and a 0.7 percent reduction of prime costs. To sell to the state 203,000 metric tons of grain, 202,000 metric tons of sugar beets, 70,000 metric tons of raw cotton, 356,000 metric tons of vegetables, melons, and gourds, 163,000 metric tons of fruit and grapes, 71,000 metric tons of tobacco, 15,800 metric tons of sugar beet seeds, 6,300 metric tons of alfalfa seeds, 225,000 metric tons of livestock and poultry, 475,000 metric tons of milk, 320 million eggs, and 18,700 metric tons of wool. To procure 14 quintals of feed units of coarse and succulent feeds per standard head of livestock."

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 21 January in its First Edition front-pages a 1,000-word report entitled "Kazakh SSR Working People's Socialist Pledges for 1985."

The pledges include the following for agriculture:

"To produce at least 29 million tons of grain and to overfulfill the purchasing plans. To sell to the state 2,102,000 metric tons of sugar beets, 345,000 metric tons of raw cotton, and 96,000 metric tons of sunflower seed.

To make good as far as possible any shortfalls in potato and vegetable procurements. To consolidate the feed base and increase stockraising productivity. To procure 1,521,000 metric tons of livestock and poultry, 2,565,000 metric ton of milk, 58,600 metric tons of wool, and 2.2 billion eggs. The entire output growth is to be achieved through higher labor productivity and the profitability of production is to be increased. To commission 74,200 hectares of irrigated land, reorganize [pereustroit] irrigation systems on an area of 135,500 hectares, and build about 1,000 km of multi-user water pipelines. To improve the safe storage of agricultural raw materials, expand the range of food industry products, and produce R10 million's worth of these products in excess of plan."

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 22 January in its First Edition carries on pages 1 and 2 a 1,500-word report entitled "Ukrainian SSR Working People's Socialist Pledges for 1985."

The pledges include the following for agriculture:

"The agro-industrial complex workers are pledging, in implementing the food program, to increase the volume of gross agricultural output by 6.5 percent in comparison with 1984. To ensure growth in the production and sale to the state of grain and sugar beets. To produce 34 quintals of sugar from each hectare sown to sugar beets. On the basis of applying industrial technologies, progressive forms of organization, and labor incentives, to achieve higher productivity in land cultivation and stock raising, exceed the plan figures for purchases, and sell to the state 2.16 million metric tons of sunflowers, 3.43 million metric tons of potatoes, 5.21 million metric tons of vegetables, 3.76 million metric tons of livestock and poultry, 5.62 million metric tons of milk, 9.6 billion eggs, and 12,700 metric tons of wool. To procure at least 35 quintals of feed per standard head of livestock.

"To improve the quality of agricultural produce and reduce wastage. To procure 3.4 million metric tons of strong and valuable wheat varieties. Sales to consist of at lease 93 percent of top-grade milk and 73 percent of cattle fattened to prime grade [vysshey upitannostyu].

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 23 January in its First Edition front-pages on 1,800-word report entitled "RSFSR Working People's Socialist Pledges for 1985."

The pledges include the following for agriculture:

"Guided by the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum decisions, to ensure further intensification of agricultural production and related national economic sectors. To bring into production 13,200 hectares of reclaimed land in excess of the prescribed targets. To implement a range of measures to improve its use. To achieve a 1.3-fold increase in grain, vegetable, and feed production on reclaimed lands in comparison with 1984. To overfulfill the plans for planting field-protecting forest belts and for the afforestation of gullies and ravines. To introduce scientifically substantiated zonal systems of land cultivation and industrial technologies in the cultivation of agricultural crops, and to make rational and efficient use of fertilizers and chemical plant protection agents.

"To augment the contribution to implementing the country's food program. To sell to the state 54.3 million metric tons of grain and 28 million metric tons of sugar beets. To overfulfill the plans for livestock product purchases and sell to the state 9.15 million metric tons of livestock and poultry, 34.4 million metric tons of milk, and 30 billion eggs.

To improve the quality of procured products and ensure a reduction of losses during storage, transportation, and processing. To sell to the population an additional R700 million's worth of livestock products resulting from above-plan purchases.

"To implement measures to further consolidate the feed base. To procure in the public sector at least 39 million metric tons of hay, 157 million metric tons of silage, and 20 million metric tons of feed root crops. To increase feed quantities. To continue the transformation of the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone, the accelerated development of agriculture and processing industry sectors in the Central Chernozem Region, and the consolidation of the food bases in Siberia, the Far East, and the far north. To increase output on enterprises' subsidiary farms."

TASS REPORTS COLD, SNOWY JANUARY WEATHER

LD221544 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0935 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow, 22 Jan (TASS) -- January cold spells, with temperatures of minus 30 degrees Celsius and below, have come to the European part of the USSR. At the same time January has brought plenty of snow.

Almost all of the country's territory, excluding the narrow coastal strip of the Caucasus' Black Sea coastline, the Apsheron Peninsula and the southeast coastline of the Caspian Sea, is covered in snow. The thickness of the cover is half a meter and more in many areas. In Moscow Oblast the deepest snow is in the southeast -- about 70 cm.

Even the Central Asian republics, where is has been unusually cold this winter, have snow cover.

In Moscow the northerly wind has been replaced by a southerly, so a rise in temperature, to minus 6-11, is expected. Nevertheless, in the last 10 days of the month a negative temperature anomaly is expected over the greater part of the European territory of the country and in western Siberia. The greatest deviation from the norm -- up to 10 degrees -- is expected in central and southern regions of western Siberia.

According to data over many years, the highest temperature observed in Moscow on 22 January -- plus 3.5 degrees -- was in 1957, and the lowest -- minus 34.2 degrees -- was in 1893.

COSMOS-1625 SATELLITE LAUNCHED 24 JAN

LD240804 Moscow TASS in English 0801 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 24 TASS -- The Soviet Union launched an artificial earth satellite of the Cosmos series, "Cosmos-1625", on January 23, 1985. The satellite is carrying scientific equipment designated for continuing space exploration.

The sputnik has been put into an orbit with the following parametres:

Initial period of Revolution -- 89.7 minutes; maximum distance from the earth's surface (apogee) -- 411 km; minimum distance from the earth's surface (perigee) -- 114 km; inclination of the orbit -- 65 degrees.

In addition to the scientific equipment, the satellite is fitted out with a radio system for the precise measurement of the orbit elements and a radio telemetry system for transmitting information about the work of the instruments and scientific equipment back to earth.

The on-board equipment is functioning normally.

The coordinating and computing centre is processing the in-coming information.

SAFETY OF NUCLEAR POWER STATION LAUDED

LD240014 Moscow TASS in English 2257 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 23 TASS -- The annual generation of electricity at the Novovoronezh nuclear power station, which is 20 years old, has reached about 17,500 million kilowatt hours.

The fifth one-million kilowatt power generating set has been put into operation in that nuclear power station in central Russia. In common with the other sets it functions reliably and efficiently. The long experience of operation of the Novovoronezh station has confirmed its total radiation safety, a TASS correspondent was told by Gennadiy Veretennikov, chief of the All-Union Atomic Energetics Association. The new system of protection from radiation, which was for the first time used at that nuclear power station in the Soviet Union, has also proved to be efficient.

The equipment of the one-million kilowatt hour generating set of the power reactor is enclosed here in a ferro-concrete casing, which can retain all radio active discharge even in the event of pipe bursts and leakage of radio active fuel, Gennadiy Veretennikov pointed out. Experts from tens of countries, who visited Novovoronezh, unanimously pointed out that the radiation background here is by far below the admissible norms.

According to estimates of experts, the annual dose of radiation of the population resident near the Soviet nuclear power station is comparable with the radiation effects of space rays to which a person is exposed in the course of the flight in a jet-plane, the chief of the association stressed.

STRONG DEFENSE STRESSED AT FRUNZE MEETING

LD241252 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 24 Jan 85

[From the "Novosti" Newscast]

[Text] There was a military-scientific conference today in Moscow dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the birth of Mikhail Vasilyevich Frunze.

Opening the conference, Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister, stressed that many of Frunze's theoretical attitudes have entered the practice of the construction of our Armed Forces, were confirmed during the Great Patriotic War, and are of huge political and practical significance at the present time. The reports by Marshal of the Soviet Union Kurkotkin and Army General Yepishev noted that in the conditions of a complex international situation, the Communist Party is taking all the steps necessary to strengthen the country's defense might and raise the Armed Forces' combat readiness.

In the complex international situation of our times, it was noted at the conference, the USSR Armed Forces face the task of reliably safeguarding the peaceful labor of Soviet people and of achieving higher indices in combat drills and of greeting the 27th CPSU Congress in a worthy manner. [Video shows large portrait of Frunze, followed by shots of hall filled with people, with long shots of Kulikov addressing them and other unidentifable officials seated on dais, followed by brief closeups of Kulikov, Kurkotkin, and Yepishev interspersed with clips of audience]

YEGOROV CITED ON PLANS FOR MASS DEFENSE MONTH

LD221503 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Fron the "Novosti" Newcast]

[Text] The opening of an all-union month of mass defense work, dedicated to the 67th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy and to the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War has taken place in Moscow in the Central House of the Soviet Army. Opening the meeting, Admiral of the Fleet Yegorov, chairman of the Central Committee of DOSAAF, stressed that DOSAAF is now faced with new tasks of involving young people in mass defense work. [video clip shows the scene inside the hall, with Yegorov on the rostrum addressing those assembled. Video then shows Lieutenant General Mosyaykin, deputy chairman of the DOSAAF Central Committee, identified by screen caption only, and speaking to an unidentified correspondent]

[Mosyaykin] The program for the month is a varied one. It includes measures of a military and patriotic nature, during which there will be lectures, discussions, and reports about the Leninist teachings on the defense of the socialist fatherland and on measures by the Communist Party and the government to strengthen the country's defense. There will be meetings with veterans of the war, of labor, and of the Soviet Armed Forces. Young people will visit units and warships looking at the life and everyday activities of Soviet servicemen, and at military equipment models. During the month there will be agitation marches, in particular a march on vehicles designed for crossing snow started recently in the Far East. It is very important that during the month the military and patriotic measures should be combined with practical training for young people in military matters.

NEW AGITPROP CHIEF ADDRESSES ARMY CONFERENCE

PM211443 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Jan 85 Second Edition p 4

[Report by Colonel (retired) G. Burdonos: "Scientific-Practical Conference"]

[Text] The military-scientific society of the Central House of the Soviet Army named for M.V. Frunze held a scientific-practical conference on the theme "The Activation of Ideological Work and the Intensification of Counterpropaganda Under Present-day Conditions."

Colonel V. Khrobostov, chief of the Agitprop Department and deputy chief of the Propaganda and Agitation Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, delivered a report to the conference. It was emphasized at the conference that it is an important task of military-scientific society members to actively expose the bourgeois falsifiers of history who are seeking to belittle the Soviet Armed Forces' role and to deny the Soviet people's decisive contribution to the rout of fascist Germany.

Hero of the Soviet Union Army General P. Lashchenko, chairman of the Council of the Military-Scientific Society of the Central House of the Soviet Army named for M.V. Frunze, delivered the closing speech at the conference.

STRAVROPOL KRAY KGB CHIEF ALESHIN DIES

PM211100 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Jan 85 Second Edition p 4

[Major General V.I. Aleshin death announcement]

[Text] The USSR KGB and his friends and comrades in arms announce with profound sorrow the death of Major General Vladislav Ivanovich Aleshin, Great Patriotic War Veteran, CPSU member since 1984, honored State Security staffer, and chief of the Stavropol Kray USSR KGB Directorate, and express sincere condolences to the deceased's family and relatives.

SERVICEMEN RECEIVE POSTHUMOUS AWARDS FOR VALOR

PM221238 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 19 January in its Second Edition carries on page 5 under the general heading "Exploit Above the City" a USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree "On the Award of USSR Orders to Soviet Army Servicemen" And an 800-word article by Major M. Zemskov. The decree, dated 18 January 1985, states that "for the courage and valor displayed in the execution of their military duty" Colonel Vil Rakhmanovich Tukhvatulin has been posthumously awarded the order of the Red Banner while Ensign Aleksandr Valilyevich Vorotnikov, Captain Aleksandr Ivanovich Yefishin, Major Viktor Alekseyevich Kozionov, Captain Konstantin Konstantinovich Mironov, and Captain Nikolay Vasilyevich Shavrin have been awarded Orders of the Red Star -- all of them, except Yefishin, posthumously.

Maj M. Zemskov's article describes how, during a training flight undertaken by Col Tukhvatulin and his crew, their aircraft went out of control over a city. Although Tukhvatulin ordered his crew to prepare to eject, "he decided to struggle to the end, to everything to divert the aircraft from population centers." Zemskov continues:

"He was silently supported by the crew. Capt Konstantin Mironov gritted his teeth and made incredible efforts to help to keep hold of the control column. Even during those seconds when the aircraft was at an extremely low altitude under conditions where time was severely limited, each crew member did everything in his power to the last minute of his life to prevent the aircraft from falling on the population center." Only Yefishin, having done "everything in his power, displaying courage and a high degree of professional training," was able to eject at the last minute. The crew's skill, self-control, and fearlessness made it possible to divert the aircraft from population centers and direct it to a field," Zemskov states.